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GEO. D. PRENTICE.) Editors.

## AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkins Ray, Jr., Tompkins iston, Crab Orchard J. A. Michael, Cynthises. S. Savage, Mil J. L. Mages, Cynthis Thos. B. Taylor, Lew

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the Union meeting at Hopkinsville on the 4th instant. They have the true ring, and right musical and inspiriting It is. The Union

KENTUCKY AND THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.-A stinguished officer in the Federal service. who is now in command of a division of the Army of the Missimippi in Georgia, has written to us to say that onr warnings of an lusended rebel raid into this State have been most proper. He feels confident that it will be made upon the most gigantic scale, and require extraordinary exertions to repel it. Deerters, our secret service men, prisoners, and rebel papers, all concur in the one lies that Longstreet, sided by Breckinridge, Buckner. and Morgan, will burst into the State, while at the came time Johnston will threaten our advance before Chattanoogs to keep our whole army employed there. John H. Morgan is at this present time somewhere in the eighborhood of Abiagdon, Virginia, fitting out and remonnting his command. This fact is almost indisputable, from circumstances which we will state. His men went from the front in Georgia some time since by rail to Richmond, and he refused a donation from the ladies of Columbia, S. C., of money to fit out his command, in a letter which was dated at Lynchburg, eaying "the government had kindly undertaken to fornish all necessary equipments for his intended expedition." This information is derived from the Atlanta pa pers, which publish the correspondence, and gives additional plansibility to our former onjectures. Though we do not know exactly where the blow will be struck, or in what numbers the rebels will be prepared to assail us, the "intended expedition" must be set down as a fixed fact. There are various rumore affect from time to time, of which, like the letters of the Venetian Senators, it may be

We have for a long time back felt it our duty to impress this matter upon our military vigilance, but so a result of our auxioty that ensurate measures may be taken to meet the storm, that our noble people may be prop-State may not be again ravaged by rebel inon. As a necessary adjunct to the main design of attempting the conquest of Kentucky, all the secret sympathizers with the rebellion in the midst of are busily at work: there are organized gangs going about to steal erses and secrete them; incendiary fires are interior towns so that they may uo longer be the rendezvous of Federal troops; smuggling is carried on briskly to have stores prepared at proper depots for the immediate wants of the despo lers; and the public mind is kept | years's india-rubber and Woodworth's plancentinually excited by petty raids and rumors of raids, in order to divert it from the main point of darger. There may seem to be no made by the fortunate owners, but there concert of action between the lawless acts reported in Shelby or Christian counties, the sacking of Paducah, or the attempt at Sheibyville, but that invisible and mysterious magnetism of disloyalty, which for three years and over has served as the means of robel intercommunication from one extreme of one State to the other, and even beyond it, is still working through its underground communications and grave-vine telegraphs. The hydraheaded rebeltion has but one gall which is vennous and possenous in its secret effects and its during off rts.

. The lull in the war is universally regarded as the caim before the storm, and those who profees to have the must intimate knowledge of the rebel plane say that Lee in Virginia has 130 660 men, Johnston and Longstreet 95,000 men, and that 50,000 more are in various other departments, exclusive of about the latter number on detached service, and new conscripts. These armies are composed of effective men, and the rebul leaders have resolved to use them in an attempted invasion of the loyal States, as the defensive policy has ex. as well as any so called invention, posed the frontier Confederate States to the raveges of war, the destruction of supplies, and the inability to raise crops during the coming staton. It is declared by an Alabama sper when urging a simultaneous advance, that It would be better to die fighting at the North than to starve in the South. This is the animating sentiment, and thence we have time been mystified as to rebal intention of preventing any concentration of munication than we have ever yet enjoyed. the Federal forces, while our enemy, moving on interior lines, and having nainterrapted railroad communication from Richmond to men upon the most exposed point of attack. The fruits of this policy have been seen in Forrest's dash upon Padnesh, which does not seem to have been apprehended by our officers. invasion is the only safety for the rebels, and, as they cannot gain material advantages by pressing northward through desolated Virginia, the comparatively wellare ten pting invitations to them. They hope to free their own homes from the presence of cur armies, to obtain all the articles so much needed, to enfore their conscription laws, and to gain accessions from their sympathizers as they advance. It is manifest, then, that the most exposed point we can apprehend is in the direction of Abingdon, through one of the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains, and all information leads to the conviction that the attempt wall be made from that quarter. It is not politic for us to say what dispositions have been made to thwart any such design, but we would impress upon all our friends in the exposed country of Southeastern Kentucky the necessity of organization and vigilance to protect themseives from marauding hands. The weather will scon be propitious for active field his month has closed, but in the meantim be most desperate efforts may be anticipated ter onze the State, and produce such canon that the invasion will be unimpeded its outset. The greatest damage will refrom the first blows of the reve's, for it dan doub , that, as they cannot hold Canada.

ponemion of our soil for any length of time, they will show their vindictive spirit by the unnecessary destruction of private property and insults to defenceless Union families, while at the same time they will aim to destrey all the public records and leave desola- their way to the front. One hundred and tion behind them when they are compelled to four stragglers and convalescents, recrnited retreat. Food and raiment for their present for duty, were forwarded to Nashville yesterpurposes, and the obliteration of all indict- day morning, and thirty-two to Lexington. nents and judicial proceedings for their future The transfers of deserters were: Eleven to security, are the principal motives that actuate | Nushville and four to Cairo. Harvey Moothe traiter Kentuckians in planning another | ney, company I, 66th Indiana regiment, was

many more, altogether, in the other great cities of the Union. There are only three ities of the Union. And to the lottery grants now in operation—two in Kentucky and one in Museourf. There ought to be zone. We hardly know which most demonstratizes a community, "policy" shops or peralizes a community, "policy petty grog shops. Root both on. This paragraph from an Eastern con-

emporary meets our most hearty concurrence; but the two lottery grants in our State are fastened upon us and cannot be repealed, though they will soon expire by the fullment of the objects for which they were bestowed. Our State court of last resort has decided on several occasions that the rights vested in the grantees cannot be impaired. We observe also a petition to President Lincoln in circulation calling for heavy taxation upon tickets and a license for venders of lottery tickets. To this there can be no objecball is rolling in Kentucky. Let every true | tion; but those who have been instrumental Kentuckian press forward to speed it on its way. And let every false Kentuckian get ont of its way is he would not be crushed beneath it.

Example 12 to speed it on its way. And let every false Kentuckian get ont of its way is he would not be crushed beneath it.

Exp. on Saturday last, extracts of a full report of which are given elsewhere, is worth the reading, to see how incoherently a man who has nothing to say can talk.

Exp. on Saturday last, extracts of a full report of which are given elsewhere, is worth the reading, to see how incoherently a man who has nothing to say can talk. they would be very willing to give up their grants, for the Shelby College and the city of have read your editorials, and we see how Frankfort have no exorbitant ideas, but much better a man who you think has nothing have contracted debts on the faith of to say can talk than one who you think has

their privileges, which, if discharged, would be ready to relinquish all future operations. The evil which has fastened itself upon the lottery business is the policy system as carried on in the large Eastern cities, and the efforts of the lottery managers to break down the infamous policy dealers have caused the latter to turn upon the former and besiege our State Legislature and Congress to To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: interfere with pre-existing contracts. There are some evils which cannot be rooted on', but must die out, and we feel confident that there will be no lottery grant in the year 1870 which its owners will care to possess, for the system has the symptoms of decay and will periah before the time we have designated. The malignity of these policy men has been unexampled, and their agents were active at Prankfort last winter in their endeavors to inerfere with the lettery grants, but were nuable to effect anything, although Mr. Benton, of Kenton county, introduced a bill at the close and only for one great purpose—the supp of the session, and it is understood that he has been their legal adviser before he was elected to the Legislature. It is very clear the Chairman in a brief manner referred to the that Kentucky cannot interfere with the lotthat Kentucky cannot interfere with the lottery grants which in an evil hour she legalzed, and if the revenue officers of the Federal vernment have been overreached by the lottery managers in the collection of stamp

suties and licenses, the officials in New York, on, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities are quite incompetent for their positions. Toe petition to which we have referred says there are one hundred venders of lottery tickets in this city, but we know of only one, and we are not certain whether that one is now doing business. We refer to this matter not because we are not anxious to have lotteries eradicated, but to avoid the adoption of any course of policy which would but result in the success of the grantess of the past, present, and future of our country to but result in the success of the grantess of the grantes lottery tickets in this city, but we know of principles were right then, the same princiexploded, but if those who are working for reform desire an ample field for their labor fet them go among the miserable and degraded they will find work to last them for years and a berculean labor before them equal to the

tension, and immense fortnnes - have been

should be a limit to the protection of inven-

tive cening as the scools are heavily taxed

while it lasts. India-rubber now enters into

many useful articles and will be further ex-

tended as soon as the right to its general use

shall be thrown open. Every body who builds

a house, or indeed who tenants one, pays a

tribute to Woodworth, because he was the

first to apply machinery to the preparation of

recompense an inventor liberally and munit-

public has paid for it, and the right should be

transferred to those who have thus acquired

the rights of purchasers. If no limit is as-

signed we are compelled to keep on paying

se man, when, perhaps, the valuable discov

ery would, during that time, have been made

by other persons. A short term of patent

right is preferable on many accounts; if it is

discoverer, and mechanical talent will be con-

startly at work to suggest improvements.

though in reality it was nothing mo:

than a fortunate applicatin of general

principles and laws of nature. The companies

organized noder its patent are paying fabulous

dividends, and those who use the wires are

charged very heavy rates. Let the system be

thrown open to general use, as it abould have

been from the first, the Government remnner-

ating Professor Morse, and we shall have a

chesper and more reliable means of intercom

If there are any combinations discovered at

Washington to lobby extensions of patents

through Congress we hope they will be frus-

trated. The public good and private interests

both require the immediate termination of

the two great monopolics to which we at

first alluded, and of the last as soon as it can

be fairly done without prefudice to present

Lamar, the late rebel emissary to En

of falsehoods to deceive his credulous Confed-

erate auditors. Among other things, which

fairly rivalled Major Longbow or Baron

Murchausen, he asserted that "the financiers

of London had taken the Confederate loan.

while they refused to touch that of the United

States." When it is so well known that our

Government has offered no loan to European

capitalists to aid in the prosecution of the war,

Lemar's idle assertion needs no refutal, 16

the financiers of London ever bit as the Con-

& derate loan, we have never beard it so stated

ut til it came from Lamar; there was some of

taken in France and in Frankfort, but no

en transactions have ever been reported in

England. It is now at from forty to fifty per

cent discount, no matter who took it, or where

t was negotia'ed. Like the watch stnfers in

the large Eastern cities, Lamar and his

coworkers doubtless found a greenhorn now

and then upon whom they palmed off their

The Chattanoogs G-zette says that the

Proveet Marshal General of East Tennessee,

Brigadier-General Carter, bas determined to

and all resident female rebels to Mortreal,

rope, in his Georgia speech, told all kinds

owners.

Perhaps the magnetic telegraph pays

scally worthy it will soon remunerate the

purgation of the stable of the Argonant by banging the course of the river Alphens to nominated, the voters of this county, and we have no doubt of the whole State, will show at have no doubt of the whole Street, whileshow the polls, in November next, that, as in days past, they are ready to do their whole daty to themselves, their conntry, and their God.

UNION, There are great exertions making in Washington to extend the patent for Gooding machine. They have both had one ex-

tic applause was heard from every part of the

At a public meeting held pursuant to notice, at the Conribeuse in Hopkinsville, Ky, on Monday, the 4th of April, 1864, it being connity court day, Col. George Poindexter was called to the chair, and John McGowan was pointed secretary.

After a short address by the Cheirman, ex-

planstory of the objects of the meeting, on motion, B. C. Ritter, Zera Morris, W. T. Her-ritt, B. S. Campbell, and Richard Durrett were apported a committee to report resolu tions for the action of the meeting. Said ommitte, after retiring for a time, reported

flooring hourds, &c. We are all willing to ent and a Vice President of the United tates is drawing near, and deeming it proper that the people, in primary assemblies, should elect their agents to nominate suitable persons or these high offices; and whereas, the Union entral Committee of Kentucky have called State Convention, to meet in Louisville, on the 25th of May next, for the purpose of ap-pointing delegates to the National Convenion which is to meet in Chicago on the 4th Resolved. That we approve the call for

> 2. Resolved. That the following named 2. Resolved, That the following named ersons be appointed to represent this county read Convention: E.S. Edmands, Sam'i Means, Dr. J. H. Usher, Enjah Cravens, V. W. McKinzie, E. Meacham, Capt. H. coper, Capt. Jemes Hester, Dr. J. C. Metcali, C. Fruit, John McClielland, H. A. Steel, W. Merritt, James Caekey, E. Eiwards, Julgo T. Petrec, James Brame, John P. Ritter, ept. B. T. Underwood, B. C. Ritter, Dr. R. Kelly, James F. Backner, Elwi'd Hale Cept. B. I. Underwood, B. C. River, Dr. R.
> H. Kelly, James F. Bnekner, Riw'd Hale,
> Wm. P. Hopkins, James Clark, Rich'd Durrett, Josh Chatt, Z. Morris, Wm. McKinny,
> J. K. Gaut, John McGowan, L. A. Waller,
> B. S. Campbell, Col. Geo. Poindexter, Dr. E.
> R. Cook, and E. H. Hopper.
> 3. Resolved, That a: tho beginning of the

l future, with all its consequences and ca-mities, we took our stand upon high contional principles for the preservation of revelutionary sires; that on object in the war was to put down the rebellion and sustain the gevenmen; and when these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. That we have seen no reason to abandon our prin-

iples or change our purposes, but are mon firmed in the wisdom and justice of b. Resolved, That we have always held on of the States with such rights to each as contemplated by the framers of our government, a faithinl adherence to the Constitu on, and a strict compliance with law, as 10 ispensable to permanent peace, prosperity,

nd security. without the guarantees of the Constitution and faithful administration of laws, will not secure to us the ends of all good governments, to wit: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of hapcae:" therefore we deem it our highest and t sacred duty to use all legitimate means only to secure and maintain a Union of the States, but also to "preserve, protect, evernment handed down to usby our fathers best civil government and greatest earthly

Resolved therefore, That we will vote for no man tor President and Vice-President, whose known principles and auteodents, do not give a sufficient gnarantee that he will devote all his powers to the suppression of rete all his powers to the suppression of preent wicked rebellion, and the main-atee of the "Constitution, the Union, and Enforcement of the Laws." Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to the Louisville Journal and Deligwite a request that they give publica-

on to them.
The meeting them adjourned.
GFO PO NDEXTER, Ca'm.

business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday. Thirty-one convalescents were re-Expondement or the Laws."-Mr. Clay, in | garments." ceived from various points. Two companies his memorable speech before the Legislature of the 16th U. S. regulars reported as on ! Kentucky in 1850, said:

BARBACKS NEWS .- But a small amount of

vesterday, and sent to the Military Prison.

The speech of Col. Welford at Lexington,

Well, we have read the speech, and we

Gen. Grant has thus far seemed to lean

over all the obstructions that the rebels could

fences. The rebs must think that he was vac

I berewith send you a copy of the proceed

ings of a meeting of Union men at the Court-bonse in Hopkinsville yesterday, with a re-quest that you insert them in your paper.

otwithstanding the weather was inclement,

there was a good attendance of stordy yeome:

of the county, and much interest was muni-fested in the proceedings. Indeed the fervor of patriotic feelings of devotion to the Consi-

lion that characterized all the proceedings were well calculated to remind us of the het-

ion and Union and suppressing the rehe

sion of the rebellion and maintenance of the

After explaining the objects of the meeting,

HOPEINSVILLE, KY., April 5, 1864.

cinated with virus from an unruly cow.

to loyal citizens.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parities, one for the Union and the other against the Union. Present parties have been created by division of opin the traitor Kentuckians in planning another large in the traitor Kentuckians in planning another large in the planning and in protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; but the system of national policy—as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the policy springing out of the proceeds of the protection, the improvement of the proceeds of the proceeds of the protection and barbors, the distribution of the proceeds of the pr the system of national policy -as to finance furlough unauthorized by his commanding officers. He was arrested by the patrols, and will be returned to his regiment under guard. and, if it should be necessary to form such party and it should be accordingly formed, John H. Kipperden, company B, 38th Indiana volunteers, was arrested several days ago in unce myself, in this place, a member o Washington county, Indiana, charged with that Union party, whatever may be its com-ponent elements. Sir, I go further; I have had great hopes and confidence in the princi-ples of the Whig party, as being most likely desertion. He was received at the Burracks to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and he glory of my country. But if it is no be merged into a contemptible aboli-ion party, and if abolitionism is to he ingratted on the Whig creed, from that mo-Governor Bramlette has appointed Mr. J. P. Flint, of Hopkinsville, an agent of the State of Kentucky to visit the various camps of colored troops for the purpose of obment I renonnce the party and cease to be Whig. I go a step further—if I am alive ining vouchers for such as are from Kentucky, and to obtain such evidences of the enwill give my hamble support for the Pre listments of Kentucky colored troops now in cy to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and alond that he is a Whir, maintains doctrines atterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union. Tennessee and other erganizations as will enable the State to obtain proper credit therefor. Mr. Flint has already visited several colored campe, and has ascentained that he can get proper vonchers for those negroes belonging

This celebrated passage was levelled directly at the abolition Whigs or Whig abolitionists, who, under the leadership of Mr. Seward, were organizing a factions opposition to the great measures of compromise adopted two months before under the anspices of Mr. Clay. In other words, the passage was levelled directly at the faction, which, augmented by recruits from all parties, styled itself a few years later the Republican party, and contested for the Presidency nuder the leadership of John U. Fremont. If Mr. Clay thus denounced the Republican party in its germ, what would be have said of it if he had lived to see it in its full-blown and full-eared maput in his way, as if they were four-rail

turity? Our readers do not need to be reminded, bowever, that Mr. Clay had a strangely exact foreknowledge of what the Republican party - aves. would be in its matnrity, as well as of the calamities it would serve to inflict upon the Union he loved and guarded so well. We three or four months ago cited his language on this point, from one of the most remarkable of his speeches in the Senate of the Union; but, as the point is of fearfully increasing interest, we here cite his language anew. Speaking of the men who now control the covernment, and who seem resolved to perpetnate their control if possible by fair reans or foul, he said:

ter days of Kentucky patrictism and purer loyalty of 1861-2, when the hearts and hands of all Union men acted in perfect harmony, With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States re nothing; civil whr, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government n which are concentrated the fondest hopes tory since the beginning of the rebellion, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all conse-

They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing sumed had been ratified again and again in every possible form by public meetings and conventions, at the polle, at the several elec-tions in 1861, and subsequent elections, and by the Legislature; that it we were right at the beginning, as we all believe, it was because our principles were right. If our to the humanity, and enlightening the under-standings, of the slaveholding portlon of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that avewed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also none but a loyal conservative man for President. It is worthy of remark that in this connection he incidentally mentioned the name of Geo. B. McClellan, and at the bare mention of his name, like the thunder that föllows an electric field, a burst of enthusiasficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent

powers of the bayonet. Abelition should no longer be regarded as uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as the man, sgainst the inhabitants of the slave.

States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animostics, which ever demanded and the process of the state of graded or detamed human nature. A virtual cissolution of the Union will have taken plece, whilet the forms of its existence re-main. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraterial bonds which now happily unite ne, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hos-tile array against the other. The collision of tile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of aims. I will not attempt to de: which now happily lie concealed from ou lack in dismay and horror at the coo murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of ver rose to animate the hopes of civilised

Having reproduced the language of Mr. Clay as we cited it several months ago, we shall perhaps be pardonel if we reproduce also the observations with which we then accomparied it. "Since these prophetic words were spoken," we ventured to observe, "the curtain, thanks to the joiot effort of the secessionists and the abolitionists, has been raised; and the scenes which then lay concealed from onr view are now, exposed to the gaze of mankind. Mr. Clay's words are truly Instinct with the spirit of prophecy; but they fail in ope particular. The abolitionists themselves, so far from shrinking back in dismay and horrer at the contemplation of the ruin they have aided to deaw down upon the Republic, are pressing forward with demoniacal zeal to consummate and seal that ruin. Not even the penetrating glance of Mr. Olay, hough intensified by a noble indignation, could fathor the real malignity of the abolitionists. He indeed described them as political demons; but they have proved themselves even worse than he described them. Milton in Paradise Lost represents the Arch-fiend as bursting into tears upon beholding the innumerable spirits whom he had involved in the same guilt and ruin with himself:

Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth. But the abolitionists, though standing themselves at a safe distance from the ruin in anch signs of compassion for their victims. They are more pitiless than the Arch-fiend, under circumstances more favorable to glesm of pily. Yet the abolitionists, in this extreme and forwarded to the front for trial.

monatrous stage of their development, have standard in sight of the grave of Henry Clay, and to call upon the patriots of Kentneky to nnite with them in completing the rnin at the baro contemplation of which he charitably supposed they would shrink back in dismay and horror. Who is simple enough to imagine, that, in the presence of all this guilt and rnin, the patriots of Kentneky will turn a deaf ear to the voice of Henry Clay, breathing the added spell of death, and circle down like so many charmed hirds into the articulating jaws of abolitionism? The notion is absurd. Kentncky has proved nobly true to the counsel of her illustrions son in respect to the disnnionists; and she will prove not less true to his counsel in respect to the abolitionists; because she cannot he faise to the latter, as she could not be to the former. without being false to herself. Sho in truth could not be false to either without being false to both as well as to herself. Her conception of fidelity to the Union involves fidelity to the Constitution. She will be faithful to both in the future as in the past. They ever get into the White House as its regular who thirk otherwise will-be apt to stare with surger ent, when, at the summons of duty in | performing a General's duties, he regrets bethe coming Presidential struggle, the true mea ing as near to it as he is.

of Kentucky, recalling the magic invocation of the sage of Ashland, shall awake, and market knows the effects of combination "THE UNION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE | shake off the dew drops that gitter on their | among those who sell the products of the soil,

> Scoper even than we satisfyzed, our words are made good by some of the truest of the true men of Kentucky. Jacob, and Wolferd, same thing over again; there is a fictitions end Hanson, and Ritter, and Thomas, and Ward, and the knightly Robitson, whose voice like his heart is attended to the music ral causes or by the results of war, at least that sleeps in the tomh of Clay and of Crittenden, have already shaken off the dew-drope rates. The agricultural and food-producing that glittered on their gazments, and with clarion notes are invoking the Union men of the Commonwealth to awake, and "once tilities, and the wants of the Government for more march to hattle and to vic- the enport of its immense armies having And gloriously are the Union made it the largest consumer and the tory." men of the Commonwealth awaking. The breaking of their political slumbers is have swelled out of all legitimate pro-'Tike the noise of the seas,' as their rallying portions. The increased cost of production for the contest of November will be 'like the rushing of mighty waters." And on the starry banner under which they rally will be can it be shown that the natural course of inscribed in letters of light the words of the business would stimulate such inflated prices immortal Clay: "The Union of the Con- for the products of the field or garden. The STITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE Laws." In this sign, more presageful of victory than the aerial cross of Constantine, we der the denomination of "groceries." There shall conquer.

Before Virginia was precipitated into the rebellion by the convention elected as a Union hady, and before the proprieto:ship of the Richmond Whig was changed to secure a change of its policy, that paper used to tell home traths of the principal incendiaries who were engaged in firing the Southern heart. We have before us a slip from the Waig-ent ont at the time, probably, the approximate date of which can be told from the contextwhich contains the following:

WASHINGTON OVERSEERS .- There have been present in Richmond, for some days past several political everseers from the city Washington. They came hither, as we Washington. They came hither, as we un-derstand, to instruct the members of the leg-islature as to their duties in the present emer-gency. Among the number is Jomes M. Maresents Virginia in the Senate of the United States, and whose highest intellectual efforts we are informed by a Democratic contemporary, consist in periodically moving that the galleries of the Senate be cleared—an object always most expeditionally and precipiied out wheaever he himself rises to address the Senaie. It is a common re-merk about Washington that Mason can clear the galleries quicker than a regiment of Zou-

Another one of the overseers is ex-Secreta ry Floyd, fresh from many a field, as report goes, in which his financial talent has been displayed in the shrewdest and most successful manner. He is here, communicating to the members of the Legislature and to the an investigating committee at a committee which may throw a flood of light

a committee which may have we have a being on the numerons star transcripts in which the ex-Scoretary is said to be involved.

Now, what presumption in these men, who have as signally exhibited their incompetency and their faithlessness at Washington, to come down here to instruct and order the leg-slature as to its duties and responsibilities if the legislature had had the spirit of a mouse, it would, promptly and unanimously, have adopted a resolution, suggesting to these selfconstituted overseers the propriety of attendleg to their own business, and letting other people's business alone. These incompetents and imbedies—the idea of their undertaking to control the deliberations of the immediate representatives of the intelligent free men of on, and leave decent and sensible mon to di harge their duties, without any disquisting etrusion or dictation from them. It is the province of the one to clear the galieries, and if the other to deplete the treasury—let them be content with their positions.

and ever since then it has been as subscryient as a whipped spaniel. The resurrection of this extract serves to show that the intelligent and manly portion of the people of the South as represented so many years by the Richmond Whig were perfectly acquainted with the narcliable character of those who insisted npon secession, and despised them for their brazen effrontery and reckless depravity. Taking Mason according to the measurement of the Richmond Whig in its palmy and honest days, he is "the most desartless man" to represent the Confederacy abroad

that could have been picked out, while Floyd,

had he not been summoned to his account be-

fore a higher tribunal than that with which

the Whig threatened him in Washington.

would have now been operating in some con-

New York was so anxious how all her attractions and lions upon the occasion of the opening of the Merepolitan Fair that a parale of pick-pockwas arranged by the police, who led the chevaliers d'industrie through every department of the Fair under a special escort. Under the most divine mathetic inspiration the of the pickpockets was chosen to lead the procession." which entered the department of "arms and trophies," and made a tour to the "Art Gallery." We do not learn whether the bandsomest pickpecket was allowed to ply his vocation and show his dexterity for the amusement of the crowd, but the inference is that he was restrained. We must do the ladies of New York the justice to say that they nelther kissed the modern Paul Clifford, nor

racks yesterday were eighly recruits from Cincinnati and sixty-five convalescents from aricus points. Twelve men were received from the Pest Hospital, having recovered from the attack of that loathsome disease, the small-pox. Eight deserters arrived from Cincinnati under guard, one from Indianapolis. and one from Bowling Green. Thirty condeserters were sent to Lexington, two to Bowling Green, one to Frankfort, and one to Colesburg. John Morrison, company E, 11th U.S. colored regiment, was arrested in Jeffersonville as a deserter. John Cinte, compawhich they have involved others, manifest no by E, 36th Obio infantry, was arrested in the city charged with desertion. He is an old offender, having enlisted in and deserted no

less than seven different regiments. He has

been placed in close confinement, and will be

was he shorn of his ambrosial locks by way

of obtaining keepsakes.

On Saturday Col. Bruce sent detachthat, it seems to us, is for the govern ments of troops to three different points in the State to look after the roving squads of guerillas that have been depredating on the citizens. The detachments were from that dashing veteran regiment, the gallant Colonel Wilder's old 17th Indians, and the points to which they were ordered were Shelbyville, Bardstown, and Taylorsville. A fall report of the operations of the troops has not been received at headquarters yet, and we are unable to state with what success their movements have been attended. But we feel assured that the 17th have learned the art of bunting down guerillas too well to fail in their expedition. Late on Mouday night a report was heard from the Bardstown detachment. ntter, cheese, &c., this year, than the whole puntry can consume in two, whether the war brought to a close or not; and every labortwo noted gnerillas belonging to the band ing man might have these necessaries at a fair that made the recent raid into Shelbyville. price but for this speculating mania. The two borse thieves were received in the city and are now confined in the Military

ing the propriety of postponing till Sentem-We don't know that Gen. Grant wil occupant, but we have no donbt, that, while to remirate a candidate for the Presidency. Hadn't they better postpone it till after the

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1804. Specification in Food.-Whoever goes to We republish in the Jonepal of this and feels most materially how little ways a morning General Burbridge's Order No. 28 embodying the order of General Grant in redollar will go now to what it did a few years

since. When we visit the grocery, it is the

value placed upon every article, and the in-

crease of price is not demanded by any natu-

not to any comparison with the now ruling

States have been blessed with plenty, while

removed from the immediate theatre of hos-

and taxation would of course add something

to real values, but by no process of argumen

same remarks may apply to tea, coffee, sugar,

and articles which come more specifically na-

is nothing which induces dealers to charge

ench exorbitant prices for them bu! depraved

avarice and a determination to make

fortunes out of the public necessities. No

one who has anything to sell is con-

tent with living profits, but wants to

Men who war thus upon the social happiness

and the domestic comforts of the people are as

heart to our view, as malignant focs and

raitors as those who conspire against our

political peace and governmental relations.

There is no palliation for such conduct, but

the mest it feeds on, drives mon mad. We

do not regard it a pertinent argument as ad-

vanced by the Boston Commercial Bulletin,

that the Covernment, not limited by a sense

whole resources of the public Treasury to back

it has thus enormonsly and unnecessarily in-

flated the prices of all the necessaries of life

in its loose method of awarding contracts

which have established the market for them.

Government contract prices do not govern

is a barrack or hospital or camp in Ken-

tucky that does not get its beef served

old customers. There is, however, a sugges-

tion of our Boston contemporary, which de-

serves attention, and it is that the Govern-

way of taxation, and so far as the extraordi-

nary current expenses of the country are

much less than its proportionatashare toward

are in the fourth year of a crucland desolat-

ing clvil war, but for the draft which is con-

agricultural branch of our national industry.

has been greatly benefitted and enriched by

must be regarded as a great public calamity.

Farmers have grown rich and independent.

money coffers are so well filled also, that, nn-

kets may rule, or whether gold is up or down-

they will not sell, though holding may in-

volve a great sacrifice and depreciation in

therefore, are all important, when it says:

And in this way butter has been withhel

from the market during the past fall and winter, causing a fictitious scarcity and in-flating prices, till at length, when drawn from its hiding places by extreme rates, it has opened in a damaged condition, and we have

ow a real scarcity of the better grades

n most cases, what is gained in price

by withholding a portion of the stock of any given article of food from the market, is more than lost by depreci-ation of that which is held in reserve; and in

Il, and at the expense of those who hold. I needless to say that, whether we regard th

interest of producer or consumer in is has

olicy to sacrifice one-balf the products of the

form and dairy to make a buoyant and specu-latively-excited market for the other half. Wer is wasteful and destructive enough, and

bears hard enough, heaven knows, upon the means of consumers and the general resources of the country, without any unnecessary ag-

But on the score of wastefulness and inflated

prices, our chief complaint is net against the government or the practical farmer. If these high prices cauted to the benefit of the latter slore, consumers would be more patient un-

fer the heavy burthen imposed on them; and

ents to be swindled in the markets as as despoiled in the field. It is the food

ing both the public and private burthen

of the war, without doing the food-produce

any good whatever. The country is likely to be overrun and devonred by this unprofitable and rapidly-increasing class, who apply their capital to the most pernicious of sil uses, and

ho shame and discourage honest industry

by the rapid accomplation of their ill-gott

Wherever there is a chance to forestell m

we see them operating in the provision and

produce markets with a zeal worthy of a be

emport of government as regular traders; they operate by stealth and incog, hang our no sign, and have no fixed place of busicess; but while they buy and sell ship-to-the

merchandise in all our Atlantic ports, the

manage to evade the license tax by the nami-

we all know it is the fate of belligerent of

all cases the gain is on the part of tho

make a fortune while the rebellion continues.

Among the rebel letters found at Meridien and Kosciusko in Mississippi by General Sherman during his late expedition was one from the Rev. J. L. Pettigrew to his brother mained behind with the wounded of his regiment, when General Lee retreated from Penacontrolling purchaser of food, prices ten at the Camp of Gordon's Brigade, near Orange Court House, Va., on the twenty-first ot last November. Here is the writer's account of what he learned while in the North. which although we believe we have published

it before is deserving of republication:

I learned while North, that we have no friends there; if any at all, so few that they can be of no benefit to us. There are two great parties there, viz: the Democrats and Republicans. These both are in favor of proscenting the war, and will be satisfied with nething short of our complete subjugation. Indeed, our entire subjugation they are both resolved on. The only difference between them is as to the policy of conducting the war. The Democrats oppose bitterly Abe Lincoln's emancipation policy, and will never unite with him while he pursues it. They want the war waged to restore the Union. They want it waged on what they term constitutional principles, and I am firmly of opinion that the Democrats are the most formidable enemies we have. If they were to it before is deserving of republication: midable enemies we have. If they were to get in power North, it would only be a re-newed of the war, and all its past bloody scenes and horrors. The best thing for us will the greed for speculation, like jealonsy, makes be the continuation of the Republican Admin

Mr. Pettigrew clearly made good use of his eyes and wits during his stay in the North. He learned the truth, and has pretty fairly of frugality in its expenditures, and with the | told it, in which last particular at least he has the advantage of a good many people of greater opportunities, though doubtless of greater temptations also. Mr. Pettigrew is right in what he evidently learned; but he is not scrapulously right in his account of It. We mean he is evidently not altogether can-'the domestic markets; we don't believe there | did. He is right in saying that the rebels have no friends in the North worth speaking of; that both the Democrats and Republicaes at about one-third of the price which we | are in favor of presenting the war; that the have to pay our butchers, who have one scale | Democrats want the war waged to restore the of prices for the army and another for their | Union; that the Democrats are the most formidable enemics the rebels have; and that the best thing for the rebels will be the continuation of the Republican Administration. In eacht has laid its hand very gently and for- | all this Mr. Pettigrew is right; but, in adbearingly upon the agricultural class in the dition to all this, he learned at least one other important truth, which he has omitted to tell; namely, that the Demorrate by which concerned, this class, which has contributed name he denotes the conservatives of the North, not only will be satisfied with somethem, would be hardly able to realize that we thing short of the arbitrary subjugation of the Sonthern people, but will neither demand nor accept anything further than simple subtinually made upon it for men rather than | mission to the constitution, deeming all else money. The result so far has been that the revolutionary, and fraught with destruction to the liberties of the people North as well as South. This truth Mr. Pettigrew has not an event which, viewed in any other light, told; nay, he has impliedly told the contrary. He is as to this point gullty not merely of suppressio veri but of suggestio falsi. Yet the truth with which he thus deals is that for the and though their granaries are full, their declaration and maintenance of which the less they can get their full prices for any Northern conservatives are denounced as commodity-no matter how the Eastern marvalue. The paper which make these sug-

> peace on the basis of the Union of the Constitution, because the two truths combined war. The tendency of the case as thus presented is manifestly to goad the Southern is exactly what the rebel leaders want to its execution is attempted. effect, as it is exactly what the Republican party is helping them to effect. The Republican party is undeniably a unit in favor of the fact which invests the rebel leaders with relistless power over the Southern people. The spell with which the rebel leaders are now olding the Southern people is spoken by the the rebel leaders are now trying to beat out the relation between the armed assailants of the him with just as little influence there as possigovernment and its lawfully appointed guarare beginning to lock upon them as consciona traitors. They are in fact beginning to look

conscious traitors, they are unconscious trai-

onscionely or naconscionsly playing into the

confess the whole truth. Mr. Pettigrew

he could not in common prudence withhold

the truth that the North is a nuit in favor of

manage to evade the heanse tax by the nominal employment of brokers.

If these predatory speculators would confice their gambling operations to gold, abocks, or even the inxulies of life, the public would have less occasion to find fault. But when, government between the two a mere question have less occasion to Ind Indi. But when, at a crisis like the present, they take hold of the necessary atticle of food, and combine together to place it above the reach of the masses, thus superadding the blight of famine to the horrors of war, it is high time to bring the hour at last superadding the blight of famine. It is for the people to determine at the ballot-box in November whether or not the government shall be left longer to the mercy of these allies in the work of national ruin and to bear at least some moral, if not legal, in-fluence to restrain them. Long since, their excesses reached such a pitch, and threatened such terious consequences in the Con-federate States, that the Government dishonor. Mr. Pettigrew discloses the strength and hope at once of the Union and of the rebellion. The strength and hope of the Union lie in the conservatives. "I am firmly of opinion," he eays, "that the Democrats are was obliged to intervene with a strong arm not only for the protection of the people has the most formidable enemies we have." The its own preservation. And if any correct judgment can be formed from the signs of the timesamong us, the Northis rapidly approach-ing the same crisis. Nothing can avert such a catastrophe unless the speculative tendency is checked—and the most effectual way to do strength and hope of the rebellion lie in the Republicans. "The best thing for us," he declares, "will be the continuation of the Republican Administration." Lovers of the Unionl choose ye between those whom the rebels themselves pronounce their most forlovy a round, discriminating tax upon such midable enemies and those to whom in the hour of extremity the rebels turn as their

are almost commercial synonyms. But now we have high prices (unreasonably so) withbest friends. ont scarcity. Notwithstanding the large ar-The Chattanooga Gazette states that my consumption, we know the supply of food in the country is ample for any possible emergency. Since the beginning of the war we have been blessed with abundant crops, most of them above the average, and nearly all kinds of demestic produce this he train from Knoxville had a miraculous escape on Friday, near the water station about six miles the other side of Cleveland. The track was blown up by a torpedo, which year have tended to accumulation upon our hands, owing to the prevalence of peace and ample harvests abroad, and the consequent falling off in our exports. We have enough of every thing for the present, and are likely to have enough for the future. was evidently placed there by some rebel to destroy the train and the lives of all the men. women, and children on board. A rebel named McMillan, residing in that neighborhood, has been heard to threaten such a catas He had taken the oath. If he is Not counting upon its reserved stores, the great West will turn out more bread, meat, trophe. guilty, he should swing.

Bennett's equad of gnerillas, number ing sixteen white men and one negro, crossed the Lebanon Branch Railroad at two different points, and the main stem at one place, on Monday. They committed no depredations and, without doubt, they are trying to evade and the Republican newspapers are considerthe scouting parties sent out hy Col. Bruce. The boys of the 17th Indiana will press them berthe meeting of their national convention closely, and if they succeed in making their escape, their movements will have to be marked with great celerity and caution.

signature "Druid" is either a first-rate guesser or he has facilities for obtaining information from Richmond and the rebes 2 aspect to disloyal practices in Kentucky. The eraily which would render him an invaluacie order deserves the careful attention of all ln acquisition to the staff of the Lieutenant-

authority as well as of the people. General. The general policy of the rebels which he attempts to explain is known, but the minute details which he gives lead to the opression that he has a pocket attachment, like John Morgan's operator, which he can at his convenience fasten to one end of the grapeand sister. Mr. Pettigrew is the Chaplain of vine telegraph. He tel's us, what nobody the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, and re- will pretend to deny, that it may be set down as a fixed fact that the defensive system of warfare, as a governing principle, has been sylvania into Virginia, after the battle of abandoned by the South; that an invasion of Gettysburg. The letter in question was writ- the North at two and perhaps at three points will form a prominent flatare in the campaign; that a determined effort will be made to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil, and to fight decisive battles north of the Potomac and Onio rivers. All this has been stated before, and was generally known, but "Draid" goes into the penetralia and lets us know that the obstacle to the adoption of the new policy has not been on the part of the masses in the Confederacy, who are tired of the desolations of war, but emanated from influential leaders, among whom Jeff. Davis and Generals Johnston and Bragg are named, and that the subject was

> Richmonds the result of which was entire manimity in favor of aggressive operations. The arguments in favor of the policy were: 1. That it would be the most effectual manner of defending their own cities, for that, with one Confederate, army operating in the interior of Pennsylvania and another in Ohio or Indiana, it would be impossible for the Union forces to advance against Richmond er, Atlanta, or indeed to invade the South atany point; but that, on the other hand, it would make it necessary for us to keep the bulk of our forces at home for the defence of our own ies, and particularly for the defence of

fully discussed at recent military councils in

2. That it would relieve the South of the 2. That it would relieve the Sound of the enormous expense of the maintenance of their armies and impose that expense upon the North, while it would enable the South to draw supplies of grain, flont, clothing, and, above all, of horses, ad libitum, from their enormits and the sound of the s

3. That the three great objects to which the ttention of the Union armies would be di-ected this year would be Richmond, Athana, and Charleston; that the fortulations of Richmond and Charleston were such as to render those places practically impregable, even if defended hy only ten thousand troops at each point; and that, with such a country as that between Chatlanoons and Alianta, twenty-five thousand Confederate troops can dhaffle the advance of seventy-five thousand nionists for six months.

4. That, even allowing seventy-five thou-end troops for the defence of menaced points in the South, and for operating against advancing columns of Union troops, the Confederates would still have two hundred thousand

groots wherewith to invade the North. These embrace nothing more than the acnating motives to which we have already referred, but they afford confirmation of the de signs of the rebels, for meeting and countermining which we hope onr military authorities will have everything in readiness. The ffective force of our armies was never larger than at present, cur soldiers have acquired the experience of veterans, and on: Generals the capacity to command. We can concentrate troops nearly as rapidly as the rebels are enabled to threaten particular points. The assignment of the most trusted officers under Grant to important positions is an evidence that there will be preconcert of action along the right of speaking and writing in traitors by the Republicans from Maine to whole line, from the Atlantic to the Mississip-Oregon. He must have learned it first of all. | pi. General W. F. Smith in command of the Why did he not tell it with the rest? The forces on the Yorktown Peninsula, Sherman good A reason is plain. And thereby hangs a tale and Thomas in Georgia and Alabama, and as Mistrees Quickly says. He was afraid of Meade in person on the Potomac, will soon gestions is a recognized organ of the business its effect upon the Sauthern people, whom he strike a blow which must make the men of New England, and its admissions, doubtless anticipated that his account would reel. While our armice are able to threaten reach, and whose hearts, as he knows, secretly the rebel capital in so many directions, while it In this way, thousands or parrels of flour and other perishable farm products, held in fastein cities on consignment, making the both the Constitution. He shrunk from proclaimant of the Sours and spoil in store during the both cases on because the market was duil and constitution. He shrunk from proclaimant of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution. He shrunk from proclaimant of the Constitution of the Co hardly be able to plan aggressive movements wishes the rebellion to succeed; and, while If all our armies move at once Richmond battle. This would compel the Confederates to prosecution the war, he dreaded to couple adopt a new line of defence and cut off the with this truth the acknowledgment that the main roads of transportation between their conservatives are at the same time in favor of right and left wings. The programme of operations laid down by the rebels would be very admirable if it could be carried ont, bu must operate as a powerful dissussion against | it is utterly impracticable. They look with the further prosecution of the rebellion. He greedy impatience at 'the supplies of grain, accordingly intimated that the North is a unit | figure, clothing, and, above all, of horses, ad in favor of the despotic satjugation of the libitum," the possession of which would re-South as well as in favor of prosecuting the lieve them of the enormous expense of their armies and impose it upon the loval States: hat they are unattainable. Their proposes people into the energy of despair, which policy will be foiled who never and wherever

The letter from Lexington which we rublished yesterday contains the following deepotic antigngation of the South. It is this remark touching Dr. Breckinridge's latest speech in that city: "With regard to the position and action of Governor Bramlette, it was quite impossible to determine whether the Doctor intended himself to be naderstood as Republican party. The weapon with which | condemning or indorsing; but the whole tenor of his remarks suggested to some present the life of the government is put into their hands | idea that he was baiting to entice the Govby the Republican party. Such is the actual ernor into the radical ranks, and yet to leave bie." Those who so construed Dr. Breckindians. The rebel leaders certainly know what | ridge' aremarks were donbtless mistaken. The construction is indeed somewhat nainet to Govievo that the Republican leaders know what error Bramlette, whose position as between they are about. We have been accustomed to conservatism and radicalism is not a matter fook upon them as political madmen; but we of donht to anybody and least of all to Dr. Breckinridge. Governor Bramlette not merely rejects radicalism but abhors it as the twin apon each other as such and to avow the evil of secessionism; and this Dr. Breckinopinion. Certain it is, that, if they are not ridge has especial reasons to know. The construction in question is plainly erroneous. tors of the worst possible stamp. They are | Though Dr. Breckinridge is not a wise or sagacious man ha is quite too rational to hands of the rebel leaders with a vigor and | waste his energies in baiting a radical book desperation that render the destruction of the or a book of any other description for Goverror Bramletta. Patriotic, self-relying, brave, high-spirited, and enlightened, Gov. ernor Bramlette is not one to be hooked by fishers of men.

We can suggest an explanation of the aleged ambiguity much more consistent with probability as well as much more respectful o Governor Bramiet e. If our correspondent is not mistaken in regard to the effect, it was caused no doubt by a very natural desire on the part of Dr. Breckinrldge to deprecate the wrath or the justice of a man whose confidence he had vio ated in order to defame him.

The Committee in the House of Reprecentatives on the Conduct of the War say that Gen. Meade did not fall in his duty on the field of Gettysburg. Then let them proceed at once to drag before the nation's histering gaze the authors of the slanders that were published against him. If epaulots are borne by unworthy shoulders, let them be jerked off.

Two girls at Yonagstown, Ohio, who had led a couple of married men astray were lately hanled ont of bed by virtuous and infuriated women, tarred and feathered, and let loose. The young fowls, with awfully rompled feathers, ran faster through the streets than any other two pulie's ever did.

125 If any one of the radical Editors really hinks the Lonisville Jonrnal disloyal to the government, he had better, as Falstaff says, have his brains, such as they are, taken out and buttered and thrown to a small dog for a New Year's gift.

The Rome (Ga.) Sentinel complains hat our troops have better bayonets than the rebals. We expect the poor role to take our bayopets very much to heart.

Whiskey is so deer and mean in the rebel Confederacy that 'tie bankruptoy to buy it and death to drink it,

A correspondent of the New York 18 The guerillas are not always quite as World who writes from Baltimore under the had as they try to be. They sometimes do Letter deeds than they intend. In Southern Kentucky, the other day, some of Forrest's men hung one of their own sympathizersprobably by mistake.

The Editor of the Nashville Union is alled in his own State "a copperhead," and he is smart enough to try to avenge and comfort bimsel! by applying the same epithet to

The Editor of the Madison Conrier calls mid accar bases to attend acon him. Den't go near him, Muses. He's an abolitionist. So far as he is concerned, you are best off when you are far off.

those who deserve it just as little as he does.

Bradgeabers Provs Cy of Kanyoung. }

Coursel Orders No. 2. The following order from the Headquarlers
"Military Division of the Massasipp," and the
acts of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky referred to thacein, are hereby published for the information of whom it may

"Head ors Military Division F for Mosspring" | Naciville, Tann, Feb. 2", 1884. Brigadier-General S. G. Bu-brutje, Com- a manding Dietrict of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky: "GREERAL: In view of the recent enactments of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, that State is exempted from the operations of General Orders No. 4, of date November 5, 1863, from these Headquarters. Hereafter the civil law will be exclusively relied on
in cases such as were intended to be reached
by said General Utdar.

in cases such as were intended to be reached by said General Urder.

"By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.

"T. S. BU WERS,

"Acra OF THE LEGISLATURE NOW ALRED TO.

543. An act to punish disloyal and treasur-

able practices.

Be it enacted, \$5.: Sec. 1. That, if any perfon shall counsel, advise, aid, assist, enouga-age, or induce any officer or soldier of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or any guerilla, robber, bandir, or armed bend, or person or persons our aged, or pre-fering to be engaged, in making or levying war npon the Government of the United States, or State of Kentneky, or upon any citizen or resident of the State of Kentneky, citizen or resident of the State of Kentucky, to destroy or isjure any property in this Journous waith; or shall contast, accountage, a vise, aid, or assist any such person or persons to irjure, arrest, kldnap, or otherwise mattest any citizen or resident of the State of Kentucky; or shall harbor or conseal, or shall voluntarily receive or ald any such persons or persons, knowing them to be shall be gnilty of a high mindementor, as the person conviction thereof, shall be fined set item thousand dollars, or confined in the contast in the state of the shall be shall ten thousand deliars, or confined in the county jell not less than six months nor more than a welve months, or may be both so fixed and imprisoned, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, within this Commonwealth, by speaking or writing against the government of the United States, or of this State, or in favor of the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, shall wilfully endeavor to excite the people of this State, or any of thom, to inturied on or rebellion against the antisentity or laws of this State, or of the United State, or who shall wilfully attempt to tarrify or never on by threats or otherwise, the people of this State, or a charmie, the people of this State, or a charmie, the people of this State, or a charmie, the people of this State, or endeavor to prevent, or and authority of the Federal Government or of this State, or endeavor to prevent, or all oppose the suppression of the criming rebellion against the authority of the Federal Government, every such person, being thereof legally convicted, shall be acjudged guilty of a high crime and misses than one hundred dollars, or more hundred than ore more than five less than one hundred dollars, or more hundred and medical and jail not less than six months, nor more th elve months, or may be both so fined and prisoned at the discretion of the jury: owided, That this act shall not be construed

the manner of administrative states the con-ment, State or national and the con-duct of any met of either, when done in good sem, with the intent of defending and good and, or estable of said governments, or of exposing and correcting the man mustable title of either of said governmiscendact of any officer, civil or military, of

as restricting any person in his co

misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dubling nor more tuan one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than three months nor more than twelve months, or may both so fined and imprisoned at the discrethe jury.
4. That in suy trial, as aforesaid, it

hall be competent to give in evidence to the ery the previous character and reputation of the accused as to loyalty or disloyalty to the government of the United States or olded, That is any properation under this art he fact of loyalty shall be, whether the defendants or defendants have athered to and apported the constitutions of the United S ates and of Kentacky, and have computed with and been obedient to the laws and the constitutions.

with, and been obedient to, the laws enacted in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 5. Any attorney at law, in this State, who has taken the oath prescribed by the State constitution, and who violates any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the long of the act, shall, in addition to the long of the act, shall, in addition to the long of the act, shall, and the violation of any part of this act, by an attorney, shall authorize proceedings against him by motion acticute out of the county wherein he resided at the instance of any person, or of said court, and if asid attorney shall be proven guilty on the trial of said motion, he shall be debarred from again practising, his profession in any from again practising his profession in any court within this Common wealth.

Sec. 6. This actishal be given in special charge to the grand jury, by the circuit judge, at each term of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect after thirty

days from its passage.

570. An act to provide a civil remady for injuries done by disloyal possons.

Be it enacted, for: Sec. 1. That If any older, or body of soldiers, or armed band, longing to, engaged for, acting in the interest of the so-called Confederate States of America, the so-called Provincial Government of Kannaky, or any armed band, not acting under the anthority of the United States or State of Kentacky, or any guerilla or gnerillas, shall injure, or festroy, or take, or carry away, my property of any person, county, or city, oxeinjure, or festroy, or take, or carry away, any property of any person, country, or city, overporate body, association or congruention of this State; or shall arrest, kidnen, imprisoring regular wound, or kill any reson, the person so arrested, kidnen, that imprisoned, or wounded, if hvung, shall be entitled to recover such damages as a jury may find; and if dead, his wife, it has shound may not; and it dead, as which in a should have one, if no wife, his personal representative or heir at law, shall be entitled to recover damages to the same extent that the person himself might for any of said injuries, it death had not ensued; and for the property injured, destroyed, taken or carried away, as aforesaid,

had not ensued; and for the property injured, destroyed, taken or carried away, as aforeasid, the person, city, corporate body, association, or congregation, so injured, shall be entitled to recover double the value thereof in damages; and the damages for any of said injuries may be recovered of any of the person of originary of said wrongful acts, and of any person or persons who shall aid, advise, abet, encourage, or counsel ruch acts, or shall harbor, conceal aid, or encourage such wrong-deer, or knowingly permit, when in his nowar operent it, any member of his family, living with him, under his control, so to aid, abet, encourage, or counsel such acts, or harbor, conceal, aid, or encourage such wrong-deer, and may be sued jointly with or without such wrong-deers, or counsel such acts, or harbor, conceal, aid, or encourages such wrong-deer, and may be sued jointly with or without such wrong-deers, or some, or any, or all may be sued intil the damages sustained, unabove provided, may have been recovered by the party or parties aggrisved. Any disloyal person, who has knowledge of the presence, within the county of his residence, of each querilla or querillas, or predatory band, and fails to give immediate information thereof, if it is reasonably within his power so to do, to either the civil or nathary authorities in such county, shall be gailty of aiding, harboring, and abetting the wrong-deer, tader the provisions of this act, and shall be hald joint y and severally liable with such wrong deer, tader the provisions of this act, and shall be hald joint y and severally liable with such wrong there in a fail tilegal acts done by seah guerilla or querillas, or predatory band, or any on them, during that incursion into each can't see a large per and evidence to the ognetical array be given in evidence to the court of the defaulant of the loyalty or dialoyalty of the defendance of the loyalty or dialoyalty of the defendance of the serious character for loyalty or the wrong character for loyalty or the wrong-doese who are not said and who committed said acts, may also be given in evidence to the court or jury: eided, That in any action prosecuted the provisions of this act the test of loshall be whether the detendant or defination and the detendant or definition of the United States and of the States and or the S

bedient to the laws enacted is By command of Bars Can A.C. SEMPLE, Copt

e 4th of July next.

JAMES GUTHRIR, Chairman. GEORGS D. PRENTICK. R KNOTT, GEO. P. DOERN, HAMILTON POPE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter of Wednesday contains a call for a meeting of the Concervative Union men of Fayette at Lexington on the second Monday in May to appoint delegates to the Union Democratic State Convention. The Observer and Reporter directs attention to the call in an excellent article which we republish in another column.

General Order No. 17, issued last week by General Meade, sounds like work ahead, and is the premonitory symptom of action, It orders that all the extra baggage of officers shall be sent to Alexandria in care of the Quartermaster's Department, and limits them to a moderate allowance of bedding and men's erticles, and to a simple valise or carpet-bag for extra clothing. A l sutlers and their em ployes are to leave the army by Saturday next, and those who remain after that date will have their stocks of goods confiscated for the benefit of one hospitals, and those who are in their employ will be placed at hard labor by the Provost Marshal General. After next Monday all citizens are required to leave the lines, excepting Government employes, members of the Sanltary and Christian Com missions, and the registered newspaper correspendents. In addition to this, the authority heretofore delegated to Corps Commanders to grant leave of absence and furloughs is revaked, except as to furloughe, to re-onlisted eterans, and, with this exception, until furorders, no leaves of absence or inrloughs will be granted, save in extreme cases.

In all these things we recognize the energy caution, and preparedness of Lientenant-General Grant, and they constitute bright anguries of success as soon as the mnd and swollen rivers will permit the extrication of his armies. We have always noticed that Grant clears the decks for action just as regularly as the commander of a naval vessel, before he opens his broadsides on his enemy, sands the decks and | was the "McClellas testimonial in the army" opens the scuppers. The Army of the Potomac under the inspiration of this order will be in noble fighting trim in about a week.

A resident of Padnesh, in whose judgsent we have great confidence, and whose loyalty has been approved by many sacri-Mees, writer to us that we have done injustice to the people of that town and vicinity in the ctures we have deemed it our duty to make regarding them. Since the receipt of that letter we have given the subject an atentive reconsideration, and, although it is probable we could find the ten righteous, for whose sake we should be charitable in our condemnation, still it is useless to attempt to palliate or extennate the general conduct of the people of McCracken county. Originally know the fact that Mr. Lincoln has not ouly a very large mejority of them were identified with the secession party, engaged in stealing the State arms and forwarding supplies to the rebels, and many of this same class are now licals, and their names are prominent in the reachings of meetings which approve of the treacher of Anderson, the mis-Representative from the First Dissert, and adorse all the abolition schemes of naconsisutional warfare upon the rights of property and Meade and others are confermed as mafit to be General. It is fortunate for the with price and pleasure that there is a class country that nothing seems to exist in the reof men there who have always been activa and zealous Union men and have ever forbidding the latter to look to him in case of od and will continue to stand apon that need. He has been needed in the past, and st and best of all policies and platforms rm of the Conservative Union party of tucky, as set forth in their Convention of farch 18, 1863, and will not surrender the Umion, either to traitors or usurpers. In all our comments upon the people of Padnesh we have had reference to the men who daring the past three years have been busily engaged in forwarding quinine, mules, horses, leather becon, and other articles to the rebels, men we well known and easily identified, and could in a proper state of society be arrested. indicted, tried, and condemned for misprisio. of treason, if not for active service in the rebel rat be. Such men now have the shame less : ffrontery to attend meetings which have for their of ject the abolitionizing of our State and denonnee the platform and principles of the Democratic Union Couvention of last year. These infamous radicals make it their business to misrepresent, abuse, and malign or a spend their time in visiting Washington to preindice the Administration by das tardly insignations of the disloyalty of Kenful, and it might disgrace Administration. tacky, and by these means thrift follows their fawning upon power. They obtain privileges ever, it is the height of cruelty to persecute which are abused to the detriment of the officers because they agree with the estimate public service, and because they are the will. ing and obsequious partisans of the Adminisof the whole material world in admiring and wation they have secured the ear and confidence of the military authorities, so that solare not more forcible than just, diers of Kentncky have descended from their position to enter the quagmires of polit-

feeta ione are scarcely heard or seen. It be positic to suffer and endure, but it is Was espained to do all justice to the no ble few who, in the midst of discouragements and at the becard of their personal security. kave been true to the faith. We deeply re gret that any appearance of injustice to them or want of confidence in their devoteiness, should have been inferred from our previous comments on the condition of affairs in and about "The Purchase." We know how difficult it was in the outset to stem the adverse current which came so frightfully near to sweeping our own good city into the seething | Big summors was as full of pull and wind as vortex of the rebellion when treason was first masked in our court-house meetings. But what time we have been able to the line clearly, definitely, and distly between loyalty and disloyalty. same resolute steps had been taken at Pa sh in the summer and fall of 1861, as were ken in Louisville, many of these men who re now there, professing to be rampan; aists, while they have been farnishing plies to the rebels, would still have been in he Confederate army, and powerless for mis blef. The error was made at the onthreak of the rebellian, and it is now very difficult suggest a remedy. But we hope there may soon be the dawning of a better ers, when the unlight of truth will dispel the misasma of cal follies, and pour a flood of conservative ess over the darkened portions of our

ife, and are assisting to swell the cry

erg ze the impulse which would hound

he millions of power to the enslavement of

Union, the obliteration of the Consutu

n, and the displacement of all State laws by

edicts and proclamations of the President

sis class of men have full sway about Patu

and if there is any resistance to them its

LO IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY Gallup, commanding a brigade of Fed roops in the Eastern part of Kentneky, raphe to Gen. Burbridge that an attach made on his lines on Wednesday morn at Paintsville, Johnson county, by a torce, largely superior to his. Galling retired from the town, and, selecting sition, be concentrated his force, and the advance of the enemy. The reded, and no fears are enter Federal troops will b of the robels.

"WHAT NEXT?"-Under this very fitting bead, the New York Journal of Commerce quotes the following desputch from the New York Tribune:

GENERALS MEADE AND M'CLELLAN. It is nederstood on good authority that Gan deade was in corr actions and movements during 863, and also that he wrote to Mc ellan in relation to the order prohibit McCiellan testimonial in the army. On these points there is strong opposition ade, not only to his being nominated for sior-General in the regular army, but also his bailet army. o his being retained in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is probable that the opposition of the former may prevent his relation, but it is generally conceded the

atove alluded to forbidden? Everybody

such testimenials to other officers, and even

wrote letters expressing regret that he could

forbidden; and now it seems that it is suspec-

ed that General Meade wrote to General Mc-

Clellan about it, and therefore be cannot be

made a Major-General. Why, the Secretary of

War approved by letter a similar testimonial to

Ger. Meade himself. This is all very curious and

very significant. And if admiration of Gen.

McClellan is a bar to high office, we suppose

this must account for some of the opposition

of the radical men to Mr. Lincoln himself

We know it to be a fact, and many others

ouce, but again and again since Gen. McClel-

lan's removal from the command, stated

frankly and openly his belief that Gen. Mc-

Ciellan is the ablest General in the American

army, and that no one can question his 'hon-

caty, his ability, or his patriotism.' Enter

taining these views, it is not surprising that

the politicians think Mr. Lincoln anni to be

President, on the same principle that Newton

lations of Gen. McClellan to the President

be may be needed in the future. But may

Ged save the pation from any such catastro-

phes as in past times have sent it to call Ac-

Cielian to be the savior of the capital and

"It would be better for the politicians to le

McClellan alone. He is unharmed by their

attacks, because he is out of their reach. He

is not a politician, and therefore all the wiles

t politicions will fail to injure him. He is

ouly the servant of his country, waiting the

country's call to do it service-doing it great

service now by his noble example of silent

submission. Whenever the President has

made up his mind that he will never want the

services of the General again, that the country

caunot possibly fall again into such a strait

that it will be necessary to send for him to

rescue her from destruction, at that moment

the President will probably inform General

McClellan that the services for which he vol-

enterred is completed, that he can be of no

further use, thank him, and dismiss him to

private life. It might be noinst and nograte

party, and nation. But that matters little to

loving McClellan." These forcible remarks

We do not heritate to say that the great

and Eenincky will be east for McClellan is wore that would be more graciously east for

There was a time, and that not long sinc

when the Balt more American possessed self

respect, and was an ornament to the journal-

ism of our country. Then no hing could have

induced it to atterench a libel upon the loyal-

visege.

party now in power. Meantime, how-

enct irstance the testimonial was stornly

knows that the Secretary of War approved of

nation, but it is generally conceded that he will remain in command of the Army of the After this, it is hard to may what may or may not come next in the way of Republican malignity. "Could there be," the Journal of Commerce well remarks, "a better proof than this, of the partisan character of the enmity to Gen. McClellan? It has been understood for some time past, that the removal of various officers of anquestioned ability and great experience from their positions of respo in the army, was due to the fact either that they were personal friends of Gen. McJlellan, or that they were of opinion that he is a great soldier and a good man. Can any one explain, by any cidinary principle of right and wrong, or on any other principle, why General Meade should be proscribed for having correspondence with General McClellan? Must an army officer drop all acquaintwith the senior Major-General in the armies of the United States? Is it a beinous offence to consult on military matters with a General who is without dispute a man of great skill and ability, whose reputation as a soldier is not surpassed in America or Europa whom his worst enemies are compelled to admit has at least some high military qualities? Let any man of good sense look calmly at this matter, and tell as if the statement made in the paragraph we have quoted above is not a display of the most dangerous partisan feeling. Certainly the interests of the constry are not properly attended to if it is made a question in considering the merits of army officers whether they are of opinion that Gen. McClellan is or is not a good soldie: And what does it indicate in reference to treatment General McClellan has himseif received? It certainly shows that here in the same car with his prisoners. The men of Lonisville in quest of him to there was more of partisanship than sincere judgment in the bitter animosity which has been shown toward him. The animosity is stained by any substantial rea- knightly days, and smacks of romance almost ridge's room did not take place at the instance son. What has he said or done to arouse it? Why not let him remain quiet in the obsenrity to which he was ordered? Is there anything, tion, we must yield to facts, and crown the of a gentleman of Frankfort in the room was in all his course, which can be pointed to as a Lientenant as one of the most dashing heroes ustification of the bitterness displayed? Has of the war. The two gnerillas are now conhe complained of being sent home? Has he fined in the Military Prison. made himself conspicuous in any way? Why

ny A, 5th Kentncky infantry, Charles not take part in them personally. But In the Nashville.

> certain that of a man you must make the experiment with wine.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.] We publish in this day's paper a call for neeting of the conservative Union men of the county of Favette, to be held at the Courhouse in this city on the second Monday in next month (it being County Court day in May). The object of the meeting is to point delegates to the State Convention of point delegates to the State Convention called by the Union Democratic Committee (of which the Hou. James Guthrie is Chairman), to essemble at Lonisville on the 25th of May, for the purpose of reministry to assemble at Lor ucket and appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention. The invitation is addressed all those who indorse the principles and stand upon the platform of the Union State Con-vention which met at Lonisville on the 1812 f March, 1863, and by which the ticket for

election on the first Monday in Augas, and who desire the defeat of the present dominant party at the next Presidential election. The platform of principles to which the committee refer, and, which they make the case of the call for this Convention, we have epeatedly published, and we shall take out nto do so again prior to the meeting in our inty, in order that our cirizens may be linely informed as to the positions assumed and the principles therein enunciated need only be stated in general terms now that it condemns in unequivocal terms there bellion set on foot to destroy the Union an-pledges a hearty co-operation to those chargwith the duty of its suppression in a sion is regarded not only as having no warrant in the Constitution, but as a remedy for none of the alleged evils to remedy which i has been instituted. The true safety of all states and people, is to be found in the U imion which constitutes the bond of ion, and not outside of or in violati it. But, while thus denouncing reselling and secretion as alike unjust and nowar-sented, the platform adds that our institu-tions are assailed by startling nempations o power on the part of those charged with t uty of administering the government, wh it is equally the duty of all who love then country and desire the perpetuation of ou-fiee institutions to resist and seek to chang-ty all the praceful remedies by which the cetion can be effected. To this enit hails with pleasurable hope the then rec nnivestations of a patriotic and enlight blic sent ment at the North, (which n +xhibit d in the elections of most of Northern States in October and November receding ) and expresses the intention of the

Jeff Davis, end orly takes up the other as the next best man. - Balt American. ty of Kentucky, but now its new political degmas have changed its entire nature, and through the medium of its jealous excitement the very virtues of our State appear to it "Mack and begrimed" as its own political

Abe Bnford, who was educated by his country at West Point and thread open traiter when Bragg and Kirby Snith were in th State, after having been a concealed one from the first on break of the rebellion, was in command of the force which demanded the surrender of Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday his own belly; but when Colonel Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey regiment, sent a de cided negative reply, Bufurd retired. We expeet that Booker Reed's battery of flying artillery, which was recruited at Lexington in the fall of '62, has been acting as Bnford's body-guard, which causes him to be continnally on the move.

The Conservative Union men of the ounty of Jessamine meet at Nicholasvilla on Wednesday next to appoint delegates to the State Convention of the Union Democracy Colonel Welford has accepted an invitation to address the people on the occasion. "The people of Jessamine," says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, "will be present en masse to hear this poble Kentnekian. The patriotic and gallant Wolford wherever he goes is welcomed by throngs of true-hearted and high-hearted Kentuckians.

The Republican papers say that the esident as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has full power to decide what is necessary to put down the rebellion. Suppose be were to ordain, that, as a military necessity, two and three shall count ten, what would the radicals do about it?

Mejor-General Fremont and his friends are awfally bitler upon the President. Cerainly the President's offences are great, and one of the very greatest of them is that he has bonored Frement far beyond his deserts. | ence to these vital questions.

EXCITING RACE AND CAPTURE.-Lieutenant Vanpelt, ot the 17 h Indiana regiment, who was in command of the detachment of troops sent to Bardstown on Saturday, returned to the city yesterday afternoon with two prisoners in charge. Their names are Mitchell and Lyon, and they ctaim to belong to the S.h. Rentucky rebel cavalry. They state that they deserted the regiment during the Morgan raid last summer, and have not been connected with the service since. But it la the opinion of the military authorities that they have been serving in gnerilla bands in the State, and belong to the thieving gang that mide | the charge; and he undertakes to support it the late raid into Shelbyville. Lientenant Vanpelt was riding at the bead of bis detachment, and, on entering Bloomfield, three | far as Dr. Breckinridge states them correctly mounted men, in butternnt snits, spnrred their borses to their mettle and dashed madly down the road in an opposite direction. The Lientenant at once gave chase, but, on startng, his house became frightened, and, bounding over a woodpile, throw the rider violently egginst a frame building. The Lieutenant was stunned, but mounted his horse again and followed in rapid pursuit. Being better conted then the men of his detachment, he if the report was correct including a represenseen distanced them, and at the end of ten stien that "be had been called to Frankfort miles, with a sadly-juded steed, he found him- to consult with Governor Bramlette about the seif close apon the heels of the parsued, but | course to be pursued in reference to the enrolalone, his men being far to the rear. ment of slaves bere" with the further repre-Finding be could not overtake the guenllas sentation that although the Governor had without a fresh horse, be quickly dismounted issued a certain proclamation he "had already in the front of a farm-yard, and, leading a prepared a different one," Dr. Breckinridge ited animal from the stable, soon girted | thus directly interrogated by Governor Beaus the saddle to its back, and was speeding on lette, neither arowed wer disavowed the repreafter the fleeing horse thieves. A two miles | sextations we have particularized; and superron blought the pareners and parsued face to adding, that, when Dr. Brackinridge deliv face, and, presenting his revolver, the Lieu- ered his late speech at Lexington, he had in tenant commanded them to surrender. Two his possession as he still has a letter addressed of the party complied with the demand without a show of resistance, while the third. whose high-mettled ateed still appeared to be wherein Governor Bramlette asserts as trus fresh, dashed into the woods, and succeeded in making his escape. Vanpelt started back | not for conenttation about what to do but to toward Bloomfield with his prisoners, and soon met a portion of his detachment. They returned to Bardstown in the evening, and, with the cool of blood and excitement, the Licutenant found that the injuries of his fall | Frankfort, that he invited no person to a conwere so great as to prevent him from remain- enltation upon the subject, that after the proc ing in the saddle, so, leaving his detachment with the officer second in command, he took | printing office through a note from his Adjuthe morning train for Louisville, and arrived bold, daring ride of Lieutenant Vanpelt, of meet them at Dr. Breckinridge's room the 17th Indiana regiment, outrivals the wild. | whither he went accordingly, that what is dashing feats of the crowned heroes of too thrilling to be real. But, the truth of the of Governor Bramlette, that after the prostatement being established beyond a ques- lamation in compliance with the proposition

PARRACKS NEWS -One hundred stragglers and convalencents were received at the barracks vesterday from various points. Fourteen deserters arrived from Cinclinati and two from Indianapolis. John Rheno, compa-Mcore, company H, 6th Kentneky cavalry, and Henry Snyder, company H, 8th Kansas rolanteers, were arrested in the city, and having no papers in their possession to anthorize their absence from their regiments they were held as deserters. One hundred and fifty men of Micbigan regiments reported in the norning as en soute from the front boms. During the day one bundred and fifty seven convalercents and straggless were forwarded to Nashville and twenty-nine to Lexington. Two deserters were transferred to Cairo, two to Memphis, one to Lexington, and thirteen to

To ascertain the specific gravity of a netal you must weigh it in water, to as-

who are opposed alike to scession on the one had end wholston the other, in an effort to rescue the nation from the peris of out. This is comething like the substance of the platform adopted by the last Union Convention that is Restaurant and the substance of the platform adopted by the last Union Convention that is Restaurant and the substance of the platform adopted by the last Union Convention that is Restaurant and the substance of the subs nitro held in Kentucky, and apon it the Com-nitre tender to all was indered its sent-man's en Invitation to meet for the purpose indicated. We believe now, as we have al-ways, that this platform embodies the sentinc) y; ki-d so man who is not a dispuispi or an abolitioust can dissent from its cl

ments of nine-'enths of the people of Ker and perrolic positions. Kentucky has always occupied this position. Her record is full of vect that she will never consent to give up his government, which has come down to ighted with so many glorions me.no that she has ever regarded the appli-tion party as enemies to the Constitution, toes to the Union, and disturbers of that tranquisi-ty and traternal affection which should exist emerg the sittle-thood of States which constiute the National Government. She is as eply and immorably fixed in her only are place subjects to day as at may previous period of her ussory; and her people are not made of that sort of suff, and have imbibed their political ethics from too high a shool of statesmen and patrious to give them up simbecause they are not in favor with the who have temporary power. Her political consistency, teo, had been fally tried in years gone by. She s'cod for nearly a quarter of a century in opposition to the principles of the old Democratic party, although that party was largely in the extendent in the principles. rgely in the ascendant in the nation, and mng a large portion of the time she stood most alone. Her principles were fixed and ded then, and although differing with the real mejority of her sister States, and with a all knowledge that she was thereby depriving realf almost entirely of the tavors which as Federal Government had to bestow, yet e manfully and steadfastly clong to her t inon an knew no faltering. So it is now. stice and constitutionality of its radical pol-

wife and conservative policy upon which i sited out, she will main ain her position consistently to the end.

The meeting in Favette, then, will be composed of all who desire to see the Union preserved with all its constitutional guarantees unimpeired; who believe, not by way of factious opposition, that the policy now being argued is wrong in principle and should be bringed, and who seek to effect this pur e here opinions which are not to be put off nd on at pleasure, and that they intend to m ke their voice heard at the poils in referSATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1964. ing howGod chall be worshipped, prescribing new andstrange offences, and punishing them by courtsmartial? Should it continue until

We observe that Dr. Breckiaridge in

lamation was in proof be received at the

tant-General a request from two gentle-

represented as a consultation in Dr. Brackin-

read Dr. Breckinrilge nrged objections to it

which be did not yield, that subsequently h

was induced to strike out portions of it upon

the suggestion made by another gentleman

present and for reasons different from those

arged by Dr. Breckinridge, that the proclam-

ation was published as corrected, that the

parts omitted wers not different in any prin-

ciple from what was enunciated in the proc

smation as published but in his judgmout

then and now tormed a consistent whole

therewith, that he had safely filed the magu-

script used by the printer and thatit was open

to the inspection of any friend or honesting airer

after truth, and, finally, that the reasons which

induced him to strike out the parts omitted

would still restrain him from publishing the

original manuscript even in self-defence. These

several statements are authoritative. What

is finence the last ingennous acknowledgment

may have had in determining Dr. Brockinridge

immediately after receiving it to repeat in a

public speech the charge which he before

shrunk from avowing in reply to Governor

Bramlette's direct interrogation on the subject,

we leave the public to conclude. We bave no

disposition to press the case further. When

we have simply adverted to the fact that the

cidents which Dr. Breckinridge raises to

this unwarrantable charge against one of the

surcet patriots in the nation were learned by

His Reverence under that seal of confidence

which is held sacred among centlemen, we

bave said perhaps as much as the occasion re

peatedly expressed the belief, that the Ra

enblicau party, having swamped the govern

ment in the consequences of the Republican

solicy, would ultimately conclude peace on

he basis of a dissolution of the Union, if the

copie should not seasonably interpose at the

ballot-box. This belief, apart from its ante-

redent probability, is supported by the notori-

us fact that the most influential leaders of

the Republican party were in favor of ac

knowledging the independence of the South-

ern Confideracy at the outbreak of the rebel-

lien, strengthened by the equally notorious

fact that the foremost of these leaders, the E ii-

ter of the New York Tribune, has subsequent

edge their independence.

his place in the Senate, in which he sail:

There are but two sides to the questing

Therefore let the elements of opposition a

know the last and act upon it the batts

If it become evident that the friends of layery are strong enough in this country to exist all reasonable efforts to sub ine them,

hall act upon it. I am not prepared to rni

bt equals the entire wealth of the country

seut that so long esacted the military name

ion to the overthrow of the English Consti

the Ention would welcome the coming of a romwell or a Bohaparta; until Provost Mar-

every village in 'he Northern Sates, dia

placing the civil embority, issuing orders to governing people hardsfore supposed to be able to govern themselves, teach-

Should the whole capital of the peupla !

orced into Federal securities, and the

ntry in a vain effort to do what can

nce combineso that the triends of the Unnay determine upon the best course to see sace. If those elements see too strong to abdued except at the expense of one of

Der We have always believed, and w

quites. We willingly at-

without further remark.

which Governor Bramlette compated and

ruin brings misery, and miser late speech at I exington repeats the charge a-hes litto anarchy, when no hope but dethat Governor Bramlette Lad propared a proc-Mr. President, a few years more of civil war mation different from the one he isequal. and the cattine of this picture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties Dr. Breckinridge says the proclamation riginally prepared was 'changed as to its will spring up; the war party will denounce them wattraitors; the publication of newspapers will be anpressed, and freedom of speech denice; nobs will retaliate; the blunders as well as the corruptions of the war party will sential character" and that "there is no posthe fair sense in which the two can be fairly alled one," saying this, moreover, in a relaon which suggests the inference that he raught about the transformation. This and to strengthen the convictions of the

peace party; the period being one of violence, each party appeals to violence, the one to hold the other to obtain power; the ballot-bax becomes a mockery, a cheat; instead of proclaiming the voice of a free people it speaks the authority to be a cheat of the people it speaks partly by his own authority and partly by circumstances. As for the circumstances, so he subqued language of base subserviency or they are consistent with the truth be brings the bold tone of military despotism. them forward to overthrow; and to his author-Such is history. We are not exempt from the passions and frailties that wove this web ity we now oppose, as we have opposed here of history for others. Party pride, bilinded vanity, may think so. These have driven many nations from the enjoyment of liberty to the profounded depths of tyranny. To prevent this state of things we are all interore, the authority of Governor Bramlett himself: adding, that, in reply to a note which Governor Bramlette addressed to Dr. Breckinridge a fortnight ago inclosing a report of his remarks at the recent ted; one party not more than another, for when it comes, all parties will antier alike When the Roman legions had subdued Car-thage, the enemies of Hannibal, who in party aceting in Danville and desiring to know me fate with his triends. Party revenge may gatished when political enemies come : grief, but this is no compensation for a ruined nniry. When anarchy comes we are over-netmed alike. The Grondist and the lecobin fellowed each other in rapid succession to the guillotine. The Royalist and the Republican, the Presbyterian and the Laveler fiered alike when party divisions sacrificed the blessings of the revolution, and established a despotism for England more loathsome hen Charles had ever proposed In this moment of danger let all parties ahandon the prejudices of the past, and resolve to follow the dictates of right. Whatever establishes justice tends to restore the Union. Whatever perpethates wrong will continue to distort our peace. Let us unite to restore the to him by Governor Bramlette in response to the evasive reply we have just mentioned. to restore the Union, and, if that be impraccuble, let us abandon the war. that he called Dr. Breckinrilge to Frankfor Mr. President, the party in power should emember the past. The responsibility of the get him to go to Washington on a mission of interest to the State, that he wrote but one proclamation which one was in the hands of the printer before Dr. Breckinridge came to

remember the past. The responsibility of the present occasion is momentous. Will they be able to save the Union, and, if so, will they save anything else that is desirable? es are buyting eise that is deersole; case are plain questions, and they ought to discussed in all candor. I have never bited that the rebellion could be crushed it proper course of policy were pursued, the proper course of policy were pursued. ern leaders, who had so long domineered over e minority, left these halls, the political b m would sweep too far to the other side every wrong had been previously committed a the defence of slavery. It was but re-sona-tie that thereafter some wrongs might be committed in the name of anti-slavery. It the days of Louis XV, the French people had been oppressed in the name of the Charch.
When oppression had been thrown off, they
nut only sought and worshiped the sakes of
Voltaire, but mocked the emblems of the true once before stated, and I now repeat the

pinion, that il the people of the seceded states were all united as men are united when pired by a just cause, when niged on by a victions of duty to self, to country, and to d, they could never be conquered. History hes no example of such a thing, and saw no special reason why the general c of experience should be broken in this case. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were cutted.

Mr. President, we have expended two thou said millions of treasure; we daily expend three millions more. The daily destruction of property well-nigh equals the daily expen-diture the day. diture, thereby decreasing our means of pay-ment in the same ratio in which the burdens indebredness are increased. The Border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now States have been reveged, desclated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness. Territories of the West to cacapo the curses of what we call American civilization. They seek peace, in order that when all elss has been lost the future rewards of laboamay be preserved for the comfort and support of their families. To the holy purpose of restoring the Union we have given a million of lives, and a helf million brare soldiers now stand ready to add their blood to the sangaine lake that knows no filling. Rebellion is lake that knows no filling. Rebellion is confronting us yet. Is it weaker than it was? Public opinion says yes. Take the newspaper press of our country and add up for yourselves the reported descritions of rebel troops for the last two years, and it equals the critical milities strength of the Scath. the criginal militia strength of the South. The same anthority tells us that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of com-missary stores on the outskirts of rebeldom sufficient to sub-ist their armies for three months. We are fold by the reports of ones engineers and major-generals in command that forts have been levelled by our reliand nave become a mass of shapeless julia and navailable for defined. The security conmonws increases, have been in security conmonths. We are fold by the reports of chie

edetate garrisons, and they yet frown d fiance at our iron-clad navics. For three years the armies of the rebellion have defied our power. In April, 1861, the Executive and his advisers thought that seventy five thousand men could suppress the ontereak in three months. In July, 1861, the nttreak in three months. In July, 1861, the engiess supposed that five bundred thousand men would soon complete the work. an army of many bundreds of thousands nor n the field, the same authorities regard it we to our present.
Who is the man that thinks the recellion

weaker to-day than it was one, two, or thre years ago? It is easy to say we think it weaker? Indeed, it may not ue so strong; but our actions give no evidence that such is our opinion. It deceiving others be excusable, it is scarcely so deceive eursolves.

This is significant language. It signifies y at different stages of the war openly minmischief in the future. Declaring that there ifested the same disposition, declaring expre sare but two sides to the question, the one ly not many menths ago, that, if we could Union without elavery, and the other immenot suppress the rebellion in the conrac of the Lext sixty or ninety days, we ought to bow a diate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Sentbern Confederacy, Senator Hendernce to our destiny, AND ACCEPT THE BEST ATsen, one of the most temperate and rational of TAINABLE PLACE. These facts, and a thousand the Republican leaders, calls for a division on corresponding ones, viewed in relation with this question, classing with "the friends of Le general fact that the Republican leaders elevery" all who are not abolitionists, and to slavery more than they love the avowing, that, if they shall prove "strong Union and love power even more than they enough in this country to resist all reasonable ate slavery, put the justness of the belief in efforts to entidue them," he will act upon it. uestion beyond a reasonable doubt. The Now, under this classification we know per--publican leaders are ready to make peace fectly well beforehand, and so do Senator n the basis of a dissolution of the Union just Henderson and his party, that the abolitionists o scon as they come to believe that they canwill be in a minority of one to three or four Lot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresince the classification sweeps the conserva ionsible subjugation. They propose to subtives of the country into the same category gale the Southern people fot to the constiution but to the will of the Republican with the people in rebellion. The abolitioniste will be in each a minority in the country party; and whenever they become satisfied whether they carry the Presidential election that this is impracticable they will have uo other use and no room for the Southern perer not. Of course two-thirds or three-fourth ple in the Union. They will at once acknowlof the people will prove strong enough to resist what Senator Henderson styles "all rea-Some of the Republican leaders have sonable efforts" of one-third or one-fourth "to subdue them." And Senator Henderson and ready reached or wellnigh revoked this his neity will act upon it, by abandoning the oint, and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one war, and acknowledging the Independence of

the Southern Confederacy. Such is the result of the most moderate of the Republican leadets, delivered a speech the other day in foreshadowed by this remarkable lauguage. The language fairly implies that its author s now ready to surrender the Union. The The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and naconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. tone and drift of his remarks on this point are those of one who prepares the way for the reception of a foregone conclusion. If the reader were to shut his eyes on the anti slavery ear-marks, be might easily fancy bim self reading the speeck for which Alexander Long has been censured in the House. Mr Long and Mr. Henderson do not essentially berties and the loss of every good for which he government was established, the sooner differ. In our judgment, Mr. Henderson everything considered, has made a more " fective plia for the acknowledgment of the Sonthern Confederacy than Mr. Long has The spirit, tendency, and fundamental prin ciples of the two speeches are the same. e done. Shall this war go on forever? Is his common erv of "the last man and the ast dollar" poetry, patroism, or braggad-io? Soculd the war go on natil the public The gentlemen agree so fully that we shall not be surprised if they are found supporting the same candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, Mr. Long concludes bis speech by avowlng, that, if "the war is to forced into Federal securities, and these securities made the basis of an Irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on nutil masery broads over the whole land; until the civil authorities shall become impotent, and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of military jower? Should it go on nutil the members of the Sinate and House of Representations shall overthis cleaning and these securities and the second securities. be still further prosecuted," he prefers "the it shall be done under the auspices of thos who now conduct its management." The la ference is that as between McClellan and Lincoln Mr. Long will go with Mr. Henderso for Lincoln. We predicted upwards of a year ago that the peace men and the abolitionists tives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box; nutil they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliawould ultimately act together in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confeder cy; and the prediction seems likely very soon to evion to the overshrow of the English Consti-lution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely serve!? Should it go on until corruption and frand, the neces-sary observable of civil war, shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of lathiotism; until effices become so numerous that efficie! patronage may quarter one half of the recepte upon the other half, and give them the means of percentating their own lower? Should it continue until, exhausted, the nation would welcome the coming of a be realized. In that event, Lincoln will be recognized as the disunion candidate, which he will be whather he is so recognized or not, and McClellan, the only recognized as in any event the only real Union candidate, will collect under his glorlous banner not en'y

the legions of patriots who meet in conver

tion at Chicago, but the gennine patriots of

the Republican party. For that matter, there

are in the breasts of thousands and thousands

of Remblicans a smonldering admiration for

blaze of devotion to the cause he represents. Ha will be, in the noblest sense of the expression. he people's candidate, as he is the country's hone. Under his bright standard will rally the pare lovers of the Union, while under the dark neign of his adversary will gather abolition ists, peace men, secessionists, and all the desperate odds and ends of a nation so long he sport of treason and of faction. Senter Henderson and his friends may call or adivision on the question of the Union of abolitionism or no Union at all, but the pentle will not divids on any such question.

Union of the Constitution against all the devices of its enemies in whatever section. This is the true issue. Let the people prepare to meet it. Let them resolve to meet it tri-We cannot dismiss this language of Senalor Henderson's without one further remark. The views bo presents concerning the nature and tendency of civil war surely deserve the very gravest consideration; we by no means would have them passed by lightly. They are indeed of tremendous moment. But they do net enforce the necessity of acknowledging the Southern Contederacy, which in all haman probability would render civil war the normal state of this continent, nor yet the necessity of abolishing slavery by a constitutional amendment; on the contrary, they enforce the necessity of restoring the Union of he Constitution, and to that end the necessiy of requiring the people in rebellion to subnit alone to the constitution as it is, and of waging the war distinctly to compel such

abmission and for no other paraose whatever. This is the true lesson of the bistorical etrospect he takes. But this is not the lessen he draws. He reads in the fetrospect a warrant only for the abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment or for the cknowledgement of the Southern Coafederary, of which the former, according to his own admissions, would necessitate the latter. "The rebels," he says in a preceding part of his speech, "declare that elavery cannot longer exist under our government; that the two things, slavery and the Federal Union, have become incompatible. n this alleged belief was found the motive for secession, and in it to-day consists the trength of secession." This is undoubtedly rue; whence it follows that to justify and fix he belief through the abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment would be to strengthen the strength of secassion, and conquently to bring the case at once within the onditions which Senator Henderson regards warranting the acknowledgment of the cuthern Confederacy. On the other hand, it olicws as clearly that to remove the belief in question, by throwing open the doors of the astitution as it is to the Southern people, would be to paralyze the strength of secession, and consequently to secure at an early day the restoration of the Union of the Constitu-

on. The trnth is, however, that the Repub-

licans do not want the Union of the Constitu

ion, and they will not have it, if they can get

d of it. They want the Union of abolition-

em; and, if they cannot get such a Unioo.

they will have none, but will forthwith ac-

nawledge the Southern Confederacy. Such s the significance of Sanator Henderson's speech. It means nothing more or less than this. Let the lovers of the Union ponder the development. It is but one amongst a thonsand all pointing to the same issne. THE REBEL FINANCIERS .- The Richmond Examiner comments upon the enactment vithdrawing one thousand millions of Confedrate paper from circulation, and thinks if bis "estonishing achievement in finance is feasible," enabling the South to continue the war indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this, as It has done in ther particulars, and become able to protract ts aggression indefinitely." It, however, comtorts itself with the belief that the Northern penple will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure. As a comment upon this sought to disgrace the patriotic and gallant Gen. Neal Dow has said, since his exchange, but the read managers of the Treasury Dapartment have no lilea of the amount of Con-federate paper in circulation. While in Mo-bile he was informed as to the manner of paying off the soldiers of their army. Nominaly they are allowed \$15 per month, but at five cents npon a dollar this would be totally inthe Fifth Article of War in any inst construcufficient to support their families. But the | tion of the article, and claims that he could mode of paying them gives an opportunity to establish this fact before an unbiassed courtsupply the deficiency. The paymaster, with martial. Be this as it may, he nugnestions.

a wagon load of Confederate notes, rides along bly committed no further offence, and we the lines, and the soldiers help themselves, obsire. So plenty is the trush through the Confederacy that the Richmond papers speak of it as they would of hay, quoting It by the eale. Eight bundred millions of this worthless issue have been practically repudiated by the laying of a tax of 100 per cent upon a ommittee of the rebel Congress recently reported to that body that the Confederate currency had depreciated two thousand per cent. HENRY CLAY'S REMAINS .- After an interment.

of twelve years the tempins of Mr. Clay were removed last week upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath the beentiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. Connected with this event, the Observer says, the wreath of immortelles placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stebens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little adid, whilst a gold ring, bearing the initial; . W," which rested near the wreath, was s bright as though just from a j weller's

arracks vesterday were one bundted and twenty-one recruits from Columbus, Unio, one hundred and forty engineers from the West, en route for the hont, one, hundred and six convalescents and stragglers from various coints, ten descriters from Nachville, and three rom Philadelphia. Eighty convalescents and stragglers were forwarded to Mashville, and thirty-three to Lexington. Seventeen deserters were transferred to Nashville, three to Lexington, and one to New Albany. Several oldiers were arrested on the street for not having in their possession passes properly filled up and signed.

Fred Donglass thicks that the blacks an never get rid of certain mischlevons ideas xcept by amalgamation with the whites. No doubt this is the only way to get the kinks ont of their heads.

The Cincinnati Gazatte admires the ustrated algger soldier handbill issued at Clarksville, and we have no doubt that the athors of the handbill admire the Cincinnati Why should the rebel soldiers be per-

aitted to suffer for relment when the funcionaries at Elchmond have fustion enough to upply the whole rebel armies? It seems that some rebel malecon nts have threatened to gut the office of the

hat operation on the Editor. The rebels call General Butler "The least." He will probably-make his mark on ome of them yet. And they deserve to wear

"the mark of the beast." For If any rebel drummer loses his drum battle, let him pound away upon his own belly, which will no doubt be hollow enough o answer every purpose.

A scurrillons abolition Elitor in Illiols talks about his "cide of the haufa." His appropriate side of any decent house is the

The rebel rems in Great- Britain are till suffering from stoppage. They are bound ip. They can't have a passage.

Our members or Congress Rad it diffi-McClellan and a living faith in him, that no cult to fix the whiskey-taz, but they fix the matter what may be the final combinations of parties, will ere November burst forth in a whiskey easily enough,

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

The House of Representatives on Satorday adopted unanimonsly a joint resolution. directing that "the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible." We take it for granted that the Senate before its adjournment on Satur-They will divide on the high question of the day also adopted this resolution. This stap is eminently proper, and we hope that the comtuittee will sarry out the purposa of the resofor with all possible despatch. Let us have the facts, and then let us have such measures as the laws of civilized warfare not only permit but demand in relation to coldblooded the West and Southwest appear to be rapidly degenerating into mere incendiaries and culthroate. Messures of the utmost vigor on the part of our authorities are clearly demanded. We rejoice at the indication that such measnres will be promptly adopted.

> There seems to be an impression in the minds of some that Col. Wolford was dismissed the service and then restored. Such is not the case. The gallant soldier is now out of the service of the United States, as the fol-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT G. WASHINGTON, D. General Orders, No. 117. By the direction of the President of the United lates, Col. Frank Wolford, First Kenincky Cavalry

A gentles and for conducts

A gentles and

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General Official: Assistan

There has been no revocation of this order is yet. And we presume there will not bu.

Danville Tribune. Donbtless the Tribnan is correct in this prenmption. The Administration is committing and indeed almost too hasily to allow the sentinels on the watchtower of our liberties to very certain that Colonel Wolford in common with all other true lovers of the country has nothing to hope for from this Administration. though be asks, as they ask, nothing but justhe Constitution. We need not say to the man can work. loyal and right-minded people of Kentucky how cruelly this just requirement is set at de

should by this time be universally comprelance in the order we quoto above. bended. Do not men, a contemporary asks, The Fifth Article of War, on the alleged violation of which this order is partly based, begin to realize that wer is not a matter of is as follows:

Any efficer or soldier who shall use con empinous or disrespectful words against the States, in which he may be quartered, if a therwise punished, as a court-martial shall ted on him by the sentence of acoust-

Though the order is partly based on the

alleged violation of this article, the order is not made under the article, which contem plates punishment by a court-martial alone. ont under a law of Congress enacted in 1862, which invests the President with dismetionarv authority to dismiss officers in the Army and Navy. The allusion in the order to the Fifth Article of War is hence merely for the purpose of d scription. Further than this, the article has nothing to do with the order. The remaining ground of the order is the allegation of disloyalty and of conduct nubecoming an officer and a gentleman. The Administration, then, has dismissed Colonel Wolford from the service, dishonorably and without a hearing, on the charge not merely of using disrespectful words against the President, but of disloyalty and of conduct nabecoming an officer and a gentleman. Mr. Lincoln bas condsmned and punished and Kentrekian on the es purte representations of come of the minions of abolitionism amongst ns without allowing him an opportunity of self-defence. This is the case in its milless possible statement. Colonel Wolford, as we understand, denless

taining just as much of the paper as they de- missal that the Administration charged him with committing any turther offence, much less with committing the black and opprobrious offences specified. The nature of the accusations as disclosed in this order renders the more culpable Mr. Lincoln's omission to grant the accused an opportunity to vindicate himself. large part of it, and 33 per contingon the re- | Why was not such an opportunity granted? We mainder, to be followed hereafter by a tax at first supposed it would be granted of course, swallowing the whole. The minority of a and Colonel Wolford, as the public knows, was actually ordered to report to Gazaral Grant at Nashville, because, as was said, the excitement in favor of the old hero ran too high in Kentneky for an impartial trial, the Administration, like the Roman tribunes, feeling that it would be vain to try Munlius in sight of the Capital. But General Grant rdered the scarred warrior to report to Ganral Schofield at Knoxville, and General Schofield, as if there were in the case of ou-Kentucky Manlins no Peteline grove that country being a witness to his patr.otism and his chivalry, ordered him back to Kan tucky; where, not only without a trial but with cruelly aggravated charges, the Alministration lannches upon his devoted head this ninet and slanderous order. Did the Adminstration fear that a court-martial would simply cashier him or inflict upon him some the tacts to speak for themselves. tainly the terms of the order of dismissal

are outrageous. We pass over the dismissal tself, as a compartively unimportant matter. The order charges Colonel Wolford with lislovalty and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. By what standar of loyalty is Frank Wolford disloyal? By one, except the abolition platform. B what code of etiquette is he nagentlement; ? By none, except that which directs "the canlied tongue" to

By the standard of loyalty which true patriots cknowledge, and which the Legislature of his native State has formally declared, he is a patriot such as Rome in her palmiest days would have delighted to honor. By the standard of gentlemanliness which true gentlemen acknowledge, and wherein Kentnekians dress themselves as in a glass, he is the peer of the gentlest in the land, not excepting the heir of the graces of Chesterfield and of Sidney who officially brands him as a traitor and a blackguard. The real offence of Colonel Wolford is manifest. He rejects the policy o the party in power as a betrayal of tha nation al cause and as a forerunner of the national nin; and he expresses his rejection in exolicit and manly terms. This is his disloyalty. This is his angentlemanliness.

Richmond Enquirer. They had better perform The very head and front of his offending Colonel Wolford had accepted the policy of he party in power as the alpha and omega of loyalty, and had undertaken to cram it down the throats of the people as a military nacessity, after the fashlon of many of his saperiers in rank in other parts of the Union, the Administration would have held him up as a pattern of lovalty and of centlemanliness scarcely inferior to Mr. Lincoln himself, even though in the contra of his work he might have used dirrespectful words against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of Kentucky in violation of the Fifth Article of War. As, however, he has chosen to stand by his convictions, and to atter them, the Administration holds him np se a thing of infamy; and this at the same time that the Administration on the condition of ar cath to support the polity which Colonel Welford rejects is freely admitting to po-

was coursing over the hills and through the vallies of Kentneky to rally her sons in trehalf of the Union, were presenting flags to quence the flames of rebeltion. Rabels in arms who swear to support abolitionism are pronunced loyal by the Administration, and are invited to sit down with Abraham, while facts and circumstances attending the recent - Union men in arms who refusa to support massacre and slaughter of the Fort by the abolitionism the Administration pronounce disloyal, and attempts to cast out into onter

Kentuckians! such is the Unlouism of Mr. Lincoln, the man who asks you to aid in reelecting him to the Presidency in November, and whom his adherents and tools among yon say it is disloyat to oppose. We think this cry of disloyelty is about played out. Its virtue as a political stigma is nearly exhausted. And the terms of this order of dismissal are atrocity of this description. The rebels in | weil adapted to make a finish of it. We in the Journal of Saturday pointed to the remarkable speech of Senator Handerson, of to insure protection to the State. Cel. Tre Missouri, as showing that the Republicans concede but two sides to the question, the abolition side and the secession side, and that reports the capture of six prisoners. C they hold as secessionists virtual or positive all who are not abolitionists. We now point | states that no enemy is in his in mediate to the terms of this order as showing the same | sinity, but that sconting parties have thing. The fact which is thus expressing the sting from the charge of disloyalty as ap- into Booneville on Friday last, and met w plied by Republicans to Conservative Union | a reception that was not anticipated in men,ought at the same time to stimulate lovers least. Forty of the cirisens of the town co of the Union and of constitutional liberty ersleeping efforts in favor of the election of a gnerilla band, routing them complete onservative President in November. If the ness the redness of their French exemplars, shall prevail in November, they will then not merely stigmatize their political adversuries as traitors, but, following up calumny with eppression and enslavement, will deal with It is more than probable that a greater portion them as traitors. Nay, there is every reason of the band will be captured. All bonor t to apprehend, that, whilst warring upon the new misdeeds too basily to correct old ones, lovers of the Union, they will make peace dare to fight for their homes are loyal in the with its enemies, by acknowledging the trae spirls, and their example is worthy of Southern Confederacy. The time has come signalize the deliuquencies as they arise. It is when we are called upon as men and as patriots to redeem the pledge of conservatiom at the ballot-box. Let the occasion be improved. If it is not, a like occasion may never return. We must work the works of the constitution tice and an honest devotion to the Union of | while it is day; the night cometh, when no

The inefficacy of the abolition dogmus

amaticus or theories, but a matter of

hard blows, gunpowder, and shell? If not, it is time they did so realize. If this rebellion is to be crushed by the military power of the government, it will never be done by any anti-slavery theories. It will be accomplish ed only by the bravery, the endurance, the energy of the Union soldier, overcoming the sama qualities in the rebel soldier. The bage of the nation, the curse under which the war has dragged its slow events along, has been the unwillingness o men to appreciate the truth that anti-slavers proclamations were idle wind so far as relates to giving any aid to our cause, and that their moral effects were altogether in the aid of the enemy. We started with the determination to support the constitution and compel ope dience to it in every part of the land. Before we had been a month at war, certain demagogues began to think it an excellent oppor tunity to foist their specialities on the whole nation, and ride to polltical power on their hobbies. Then the military arm of the nation grew weaker where it should have grown swonger. Then the policy of uniting the enemy instead of dividing them became prominen in national affairs. Then the policy of dividing ourselves, instead of uniting us, became magifest as well. The results which enamed form a dark part of our history. Every General in the army who refused to lend bimself to the thecrists, and who preferred to use the old military weapons, gunpowder and bayonets was attacked, and made the abject of hitte cumity. Many were removed from the service and laid saide. The most bitter political contests arose. Vicient words took the place of calm discussions, and the bold attempt was ideas of the proper way to conduct a war. Bitterness arose where all should have been harmonious patriotism and united action for the country. The constitution was scoffed at, The Union was spoken of in contempt by the leaders of a political party making loudest pasts of loyalty. The cry that to object to

they would be likely to go on augmenting antil the government perished. The party in newer must not be granted a renewal of power November. It has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Let us have no more of it.

EXPLOITS OF BENNEITE AND HIS GANG -We

earn that a squad of twenty-one thieving

gnerillas, supposed to be Bennette's, passed

the measures of the Administration was

through Hardinsburg on Monday. The Circuit Conts was in session, and a large namber of the citizens of the county were in attendence. A uegro, armed to the teeth, accompanied the gang, and it was the anpposishut out the view of the Capitol the whole toon of many that the cable individual was rone other than Bennette in disgnise. They entered the place on the Lonisville turnpike and all along the road bonses were visited and plundered, and travellers robbed on the highway. Wherever a horsemen was met who owned a finer steed or bousted a better saddle or bridle than any of the thisving cut throats, he was at once halted and forced to milder punishment or acquit him? We leave | make an exchange. A gentleman was stopped on the road near town and robbed of \$150 and many other parties of smaller amounts. Great ex. itement provailed when the gueril. las halted on the square. However, they did not offer any violence to the estimant, and, after a short delay, started out the Litchfield turep.ke. A few hours after their departure, a squad of fifteen mounted eltizons strongly armed, started in pursuit of the marauding band. They followed their trail for five miles, and, finding that it would require a long ride to oversake them, they re turned to the town. Beunette and his freebocters followed the Litchfield pixe, and it is sumed that they travelled all night, as they entered Hartford, Oblo county, forty miles distant from Hardinshurg, on Tuesday morning. The thieving villains surrounded the town, and collected the main portion of the citizens on the public square. Here a strong guard was placed over them, and they were forced to stand quietly by and see the town sacked. The People's Bank was broken open and robbed of about \$1,000 la current notes. Larkin Nall's store was entered and \$1,000 stolen from the drawer. Mr. Levee, a merchan', was plundered of \$1,500 worth of clothing. The sheriff of the county was robbed of \$800 in money. Many other minor thefts were committed. After the principal business houses of the town had been robbe? the citizens were released from guard, and the thieres mounted their horses and departed om the place, travelling in the direction of

Madison zille, Hopkins county. The English papers now say that the rince of Walee's infant con was born with a deformity, having only three fingers on one of his hands. Wo wish that half of our American functionsries had but one flager apiece and no thurs. Even then they would manage to finger quite enough of the public money.

The Richmond Whig says that Gen. Lee met with a very warm reception when he went lately to Richmond. Let him asivance toward Maryland, and be may learn the difberence between a warm reception and a ho

terl we wish to impress any tenth mon the minds of the rebel levlers, we should do so before we capture them. They wall sound litical tructs and honors men, was, when he afterwards be "past conviction,"

kindness of Liant, Col Fairleigh, chief of Gen. Burbridge's staff, in permitting us to examine rebel regiments, and fanning with their alo. ) official despatches from General Hobson, we we enabled to present some important laformat on this morning, in relation to rebal movemen'ts la Kentucky After the decided repulse of the rubel force by Col. Gallup at Paints ville, the rebel commander started on a rapid a treat from the State. Col. Gallup promptly started his force in pursuit of the re reating on lumn. He followed the rebels to Saylersville, and killed and wounded along the road twenty-five of the raiders. The captures smon at to one hundred horses! two handred anddler, and fifty prisoners noug the latte, the rebel Colonel Clay This is a serious blow to the Confederat force, and the leaders have found that a rai tato Kentucky is far from being profits Eastern Kentucky is admirable, and such a Brown is at Irvina with ama a force. sent out to thoroughly reconnois o tself in our correct politics, while it extracts | country. Seventy-eight guerillas made a gine lected together, and, being armed with sho erywhere and of whatever antecedents to nu- guns and rides, they made an attack on the Many golden visions of plunder were sudden Republicans, mingling with their own black- destroyed, as the robbers were forced into a precipitate retreat. The guerillas are now trying to effect a junction with the retreat ree in front of Col. Gallup. The citi guard is following close upon their heels, an the patriotic citizens of Booneville! Men who

REBELS OF A SEN ADDLE -Through the

We publish in another column a very asant and gentlementy note from M orge W. Curtis in reply to one of our corondents.

BARRACES NEWS .- One handred convaled cents and stragglers were forwarded to Neshrille yesterday, to be returned to their regiments for duty. Nine convalencents were sent to Cairo, and two to Gallatin. The whole number of deserters transferred were: Moven to Cairo, and five to Nashville. During day, forty-two recruits and five deserters were received from Detroit; one hundred and fosty convalencents and stragglers reported as arring from various points; seventeen deserters were received from Cincinnati, four from Nashville, and one from Indianapolia. arrests were made on the street.

The Scientific American has been nubshing several excellent and practical articles on "The Drill and lts Office." Is appears from these papers that peace has its drill officers as well as war.

len. Les will soon invade Maryland and ennsylvania. But perhaps he will meet a ion in the way-as he has twice done aled cerl et emit geol a sakt liiw the

The Richmond Enquirer thinks that

ople in high place don't find ironing half so nay as stealing Many persons who write to as connot their sentences very awkward.y. They

bould get their sentences commuted. The R chmond rebels talk of building boure for Gen. Lee. Can't you give h.m car White House, rebs?

it is generally our duty to keep the eace. Now we must keep the war.

her It seems that the announcement of the render of the rebel gacrilla Col. Hugher e following correspondence has since pass-

ed between the parties: HEADQUARTERS C S FORCER Lavingston, Tenn , March 30, 1831. Col Stokes. Commanding at Sparta:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th Inst. is just eccived, 4 o'clock, P. M., and gives me but county Wejor Bledsoe. He and his command have been under my command. And, Colo-nel, I must insist on your letting me have ample time to see these men. I will be able to equivalent to disionalty was raised and kept up.

All these effects now exist in augmental proportions; and, if the party in power should be granted a renewal of power in November. and the same number of Lieutenants.

and, Colonel, I will pleige myself that
I will allow none of my men to
make any hostile movements fault I give you
ful as size ton; and, in tast, it is not my inention to do firther sold ening in those parts,
are. Colonel, I would have come myself but
for ill health. I have some even and an annual for ill bestth. I have sore eyes and am quite poorly to-day. I deem it properti me to easy to you, that there are a quantity of men is the tourty claiming to belong to my commend that do not, and most of them are entered in the property of them are entered in the property of the state of them are entered in the property of the state of them are entered in the property of the state of the stat gaged in robotog and aten tog, and one Cap am Briberry has absented himsel from my mmand, and is not mader my command nor will I be responsible for his conduct. He is now off as I am informed, on an expedition of some kind. Colonel, will you be as and as to include me for the time select for, and

' me know by the bearer of this. I am, Cotonel, very respectfully,
Your enemy,
JOHN M. HUrdes,
Col. 5to Fenn. Rey. C. S. A.
P. S.—Colonel, I prefer bringing all my
mmand at once; I bink that would be best. BEPLY OF COL. STOKES. BEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

oan M. Hughes, Col. 25th Rept. Tenn. Vols. C.S. A.

Sin: Yours of the 30 h nitimo has just been unded me by Mr. Haro, in which you ask for me to decide what you will do. Fare, I must infeed, somewhat surprised me, as I under-cod from your first note that all you wanted was to know whether you and your out was to know westneryou and your command would be allowed to take the oath or be paroled. I stated to you in reply that you and your mea would be required to take the oath or be seen around for exchange, thereby that all, or a pure count take the oath, and the remarkeder be sent around for exchange. You inform me that you would have to come to see me have for the recognition. have to come to see me, but for the reason of the halth. In order that this matter may be specifly adjusted, I send Liteston and Chiene Corbin and Major Chift, with an eason; to do ver this communication, and to hear what-ver you may have to propose. The is precious and forego is scarce; I therefore deand an immediate answer, or all corre as

nand on immediate and hostistics again be use will crase and hostistics again be w. B STOK ES. Colonel 5th Team. Car, Comd'g. The Nashville Union learns that Colegel tokes is doing excellent work, and will have the last guerilla a prisoner or a corpus. We trust, however, that he will not allow Eaghes o gain time or opportunity by sabing time

Naw Yoax, Apr. 1-0, 1864.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journals:

1 have just seen in your paper of the 31st of March a letter signed "At the Front," and duted "Chattanooga, March 26th," in which in the friendly hints" are offered to me. The letter in an instructive an illustration of the tter is so instructive an illustration releasness with which personal criticis releases with which per bat crucisms are en publicly made, that I venture to trouble in with this reply. "At the Front" having read in the Round

Table of which your correspondent aposits, nor have lexpressed in Harper's Weekly, or elsewhere, the rentaments which he attributes to me. I hope sincerely that, bravely dighting 'at the troot," as I have no doubt he in, he will not hance to fine at the cont.

ades noon the wacily gravutions accumption hat he is a tebel picket. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. WASSINGTON, April 16.

ill not har pen to fire at one of his own cos

.-Mr Randa'l, of Ken'n ky, offered solution instructing the Comm tery Affairs to laquire into the experi constructing a pulroad for military pur-from Cincinnati to connect with Cim-ad Gap, as recommended by the Protident in 1961. Adopted.

BY S. S. NICHOLAS. The other day a Senator, who is among the The other day a Senator, who is among the ablest of those who seek the abolitionizing of the Constitution, said in debate: "There are but two aides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate, unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy." After having shown to its own satisfaction the necessity for abolishing slavery in avoidance of tuture civil war, he preceeds to prove, if that could not be done the necessity for his other alter. ot be done, the necessity for his other alter

"Shall this war go on forever? Should the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole expital of the people be forced into Federal securities and the securities. purities and these securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on until misery broods over the whole land; smult be divil authorities become im-potent, and all rights of person and property sterd at the mercy of military power? Should go on until the members of the Senate and Representatives shall owe the cans of perpetnating their own power hould it continue neal the nation, exhausted stationed with a military police at every vil-lage in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, governing the people hereto fore supposed capable of governing them selves, teaching how God shall be worshipped prescribing new and strange offences, an unishing them by courts-martial? Should continue until financial ruin brings misery,

and misery rushes into anarchy when no hope but despotism is left? "A few more years of civil war and this pic-ture will be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is the necessary result of a long civil strife. Peace parties will spring up; the war party will denounce them as trained. will denounce them as traitors; the publica-tion of newspapers will be suppressed and freedom of speech denied; mobs will retaliate the blindness as well as the corruptions of the war party will strengthen the convictions of the peace party; each party will appeal to viplence, the one to bold, the other to obtain

Such is Lietory. We are not exempt from of history for others. Party pride, blinded vanity, may think so. These have driven many nations from the enjoyment of liberty to the profoundest depths of tyranny. Party revenge may be gratified when political enemies come to grief, but that is no compensation for which the country. tion for a ruised country. When anarchy comes we are all overwhelmed alike. The Girondist and the Jacobin followed each other

y if the war lasts only a few years longer me painting, if verified in results, is only what was pictured for our warning by the fathers of the republic. But thinking as he does, having so clear a prevision of the calam-isies to ensue from the continuance of the wer, it is incomprehensible why he does not devote all his energies toward its speedy termination, to removing fustead of creating difficulties in the way of amicable adjustment. A mere perpetuation of slavery in the Union could not possibly produce any greater calamity than that The nacertain evils of procedure approach and conjectured divides merely apprehended conjectured civil wars in the future can be no justification for incurring cush horrid immediate ruin, or one which is only to be postponed for two or three years. There would be no statesmauship, no natriotion, in that. Why not then I-ave all other pointy for that which promises the speediest termication of the war without disunion? Be is a man of far too much intelligence to suppose that abolitionizing the Countitution will have any such tendency. Be may think it will tend to perpetuate peace when it is once conquered, but it can give no aid toward such conqueret. Its every tendency is the other way. It can only serve to intensify despairing resistance at the South. It not merely will tob her of full two-thirds in value of all her chattel property, but will in value of all her chattel property, but will thereby also destroy nine-teaths of the value of all her real esiste. Nor is this all. It will leave in her midst the canker-worm of a hostile race, with which her own people will be at perpetual fend, and causing, according to the inevitable principles of a natural, veritable "irrepressible conflict," the perpetual recurrence of intestine civil wars between the two races, until one or the other is exterminated. It is therefore the mirest folly, as no one knows better than this intelligent Senator, to expect that anything short of utter sn'jugation, the direct necessity, will make the Son's submit to an abolitioniz di a value of all ber chattel property, but will make the Son'h submit to an abolitioniz Constitution. Where then is its justification even in distution at all comparable in amount of national disaster to what he says we are bound to suffer after "a few years more of civil war." My deprive ourselves of the chance that before the lapse of those few years, though we may fail wholly to subdue her, yet the Soath may become to subdue her, yet the South may become so lived of suffering and disaster as to seek conciliation on reachable term ? Why close door by the amendment of the Constitut

chance toward the avoidance of such a tremendous peric? To remove all foture danger from the irrepressible out fi of is the priext. But by in-dicting such tremendous loss of property non-the South we shall cause a much more dan-gerous confict. That wrong would be one gerous conflict. That wrong would be one which the Such would neither forget or forgive in the lapse of centuries. Her people would be to us what the Irish have been to England for two centuries; a powerful internal enemy ever ready to join any toroign enemy in the pursuit of vengeance. We enemy in the avoidance of ald generate a prester in the avoidance of

In addr fon to all this, what is to compensate the loss of national bonor in the perfidious, ungrateful robbery of Kentucky. To rob ber of her clave property, for the purpose of a great national policy without compusating for what the holds under the sanction of aw and Coust 'n ion, will be condemned by the on-looking world and by history the same as robbery by expost facto laws, bills of at-kinder, or any other mole of arbitrary con-fessition. The condemnation will be note the see, because the anation can committee and sould inflict in. A nation can committee as well as a legislature, and enjoys no exempose will as a legislature, and enjoys no exempose will be a legislature of the form the recrimation to be found in the statified nations. But disparaging rebuke of civilized nations. Buts above all, what a short-righted policy must that be which shall personte near a unitable of Kennekana into despising and bating their Government? The list Alabam of Kennekana into despising and bating their Government?

The Editor of the Democrat in his paper of Therday has given abundant proof of the conduct of New Englane during the last we with England; but if more in desired; it can be found in Mat new Carey's Onive Branch, and in the reant speech of Senator Davia

udence of the Louisville Journal. RADICAL MEETING IN LEXINGTON. LEXINGTON, KY., April 11, 1964.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Judge Good.oe chairman, and the usual corps of officers, when Dr. R. J. Breckinridge arose and addressed the meeting for two hours, and at the close of his speech of-fered the resolutions which he had "carefully prepared" and which were "unanimously acopted" by at least twenty voices, who re-

ponded "aye."

The eperch of Dr. B. was divered roun a careful y prepared manuscript, and as a will doubtless be published in ratenso I shall thempt no report of it. It may have been a reat speech, bur, with very many others great speech, bur, with very many others whose opinion I have heard expressed upon the subject, "I couldn't sae it." With regard to the position and action of Governor Bramlette, it was quite impossible to determine whether the Bocor intended himself at be understood as condemning or indorsing; but the whole tenor of his remerks suggested to some present the idea that he was builting to entire the Governor into the radical ranks, and yet to leave him with just as little influence there as possible. The effort was evidently to create a warfare between the Governor and the Johnnal, with a hope of thus diriving him (where he certainly is not now) into the radical party. And I heard it suggested that, sa a conservative man, the Governor might be a formulable candidate for United States Benator next winter, whits, as a radical he could seed to heard a state of the colored troops are captured, including reted that, as a conservative man, the Gov-nor might be a formidable candidate for nited States Senator next winter, whist, as radical, he could easily be shelved, to make om for some one who could boast better blood." It may be so.

After the Doctor had closed, and the resolu-

"blood." It may be so.
After the Doctor had closed, and the resolutions had been adopted, Lient.-Gov. Anderson, of Onse, being "accidentally" preson, was called for by a portion of the crowd; when such a shout for Col. Jacob rose from all others. So overwhelming was the call tor Jacob that Gov. Anderson, being on the sugge, beckoned Col. J. to come forward and respond.

The subject to stand by the constitution and country to the last. The new wan at mining the extered the domicine of Valiandigham and tore him away from his wife and family, are among those who are destroying family. The be speaking, and that whilst he

much of which conservative and local m." sked of the rebel States, including the

"Sodom South Carolina"—to lay down their arms and return to the old flag, when he would have them take their old place in the Union with all their constitutional right, including slavery, and would compensate bem for slaves already taken by the army and grant "simost" universal amnesty. He He did not approve the war policy of Lincoln with regard to slavery or the they applied to the loyal State of Kentucky; and if he "had the ear of Mr. Lincoln," he would entreat him to relinquish the purpose of executing it in this State. That the Government had not the right to the services of all the men in the land

was a question he would not disensa, and was was a question be would not discuss, and was a legal question to be adjudicated, yet, whether the right existed or not, he thought, in view of her legalty and the revolution in execution of the act must cause in her secual system, she was entitled to the kind-st consideration at the hands of the Administration. The danger of grading Kerth ky into ac's of

The danger of goading Keeth ky into ac's of rebellion was no trifling matter, and so long as she continued, as a State, loyal, as she had thus lar been, he would respect the rights and princes of her people.

He was not a Lincoln man, would not name his choice for President, but would gladly see McCiellan President, if not nominated and elected by "peace" mene which, in the common acceptation, meant rebel sympathizers. He had the number confidence in the patriotism and ability of McCiellan, and, if nominated by a Union Convention, would cheerfully support him. He said much more to the same effect, and some things which were not so entirely nnobjectionable, but it is not my purpose to attempt a report of his speech, and my letter is stready too long.

As soon as he was done, the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," whether at the direction of the managers of the meeting to provent any more such speeches as Anderson's,

rent any more such speeches as Anderson's, or for fear of a renewal of the call for Jacob or Woltord has not transpired; but such is the fact; the reasons must be snrmlsed. Certain t is that they wanted no more such speeches as Anderson made, and I predict that the Gegett's report of it will be very meagre. Correctly reported, it will not jingle well with that of Dr. B. It was quite a damper upon the delight of the managers of the meeting, especially after the overwhelming demonstration for Jacob in their own crowd. After the meeting, rad-

CAIRO, April 13.
Thirty-four guerillas, captured in Arkansas, were brought no to-day. The following correspondence took place Columbus, Ky., this morning:

HRADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ACMY BEFORE COLUMBUS, KY., April 13 1864. To the Commander U. S. Forces, Columbu Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to arold shedding blood; I therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your

Should you surrender, the negroes now in ms will be returned to their masters. Should ama will be returned to their masters. Shound
I be compelled to take the place by force, no
quarter will be shown negro troops; whatever white troops, will be treated as prisoners
of war.

A. BUFORD, Brig. Gen. BEADQUARTEES OF POST, COLUMBUS, KY., )

Brig. Gen. Buford, commanding forces before GENERAL: Your communication of this date has come to hand. In reply, I would state, that, being placed by my Government with adequate forces to hold and repel all enamies

tion my post, surrender is ont of the question. I am, General, very respectfully, WM. diUDSON LAWRENCE, Col. 34th N. J. Vols., commanding Post. Officers who arrived on the Maria Denning this evening report the enemy as having left the vicinity of Columbus.

WASSINGTON, April 18 Secretary Chase expects to go to New York to night on public business. Gold speculators to-night on public business. Gald speculators and bankers here report that all efforts to sell gold short in New York late this afternoon ere unavailing. Everybody was expecting

Some months ago a negro servant was charged, in New Orleans, by Paymaster H. R. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, with robbing him of \$30,000. The negro was first unmercifally epartment fixing the guilt noon Lawrence

also brought to the Old Capitol to await trial by a Military Commission. Orders have been sent to Tortugas to release the negro.

The House Military Committee decided in favor of the bill increasing the pay of white soldiers to sixteen dollars per month, and colored soldiers to thirteen dollars per The mejority were unwilling to pu

The Senate Military Committee has decided by trust everything to the nucertain issue the same rate for each. The Senate at the battlee? Why deprive ourselves of any verse the action of its Military Committee equinst the confirmation of Major-Generals Schofield and Gilmore.

(Special Despaich to the Louisville Journal.) KNOXVILLE, April 14. There is much excitement in the Convention. Brownlow denonneed the majority reolutions as copperish, and a filthy fling the Lirecila star and Gov. Johnson, but awallows the minority report. Gen. Spears made a three hour's speech, supporting the majority recolnicus, and dunied Brownlow's imputations. The Convention is sitting to-night.

CAURO, April 14. Another demand was made this morning for the currender of Paducah, giving one hour or the removal of the women and children. Call the declined to surrender, and proposed to meet the anticipated attack.

On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some 6,000 mer, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag-of-truce, demanding the surrencer of the garrison, For-rest in the meantime, was disposing his force so as to gain a decided advantage. Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee cavary, was in command, with four hundred of that regi

Buth flags gave the rebels the advantage gaining new positions. The battle was kept up till 3 P. M., when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came on la swarms, overpowering our troops and compelling a entrender so be which u ter'y ball s description. Up to that time comparatively few hai killed, but the rebel fiends, as blood had be black soldiers, becoming demoralized

rashed to the resr, the white officers having thrown down their arms.

Both whites and blacks were bayoneted, their, or sabred, even dead bodies, and horribly mutitated children 7 or 8 years old. Seven ral negro women were killed in cold blood shot dead and their bodies rolled into the

ver. Dead and wounded negroes were piled in hats and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of 600, 200 remained alive. Among our dead offi are Capt. Bradford, Lieuten sing Six gans were captured, includ ing two 10-pound Parrots, and two 12-pound Howitzers. It is the intention of the rebels to

down to the grave into perdillon, and die worse than Napoleon did when wrecked on a it w of the circumstances, b. creased, and lidepeak to them at another time.

The peak to them at another time.

The control of the circumstances, b. creased, and rock in the ocean. There were men who would maintain rights—they are not the day—the and recard in bright. The peak of the circumstances of the peak of the peak of the circumstances of the circumstances.

The circumstances, b. creased, and rock in the ocean. There were men who would naintain rights—they are not the day—they are not the day—they are not recard from the circumstances.

The circumstances, b. creased, and rock in the ocean. There were men who would naintain rights the circumstances of the circumstances of the circumstances of the circumstances of the circumstances.

with slandering Vallandigham. God bless would please the heart of the despot. You are bringing soldiers here to keep the old partied Mr. Long, of America, from being run upon by Jeff Davis, of the Southern Confederation of the Confederation of This is no longer a country of repub the Union which gave prosperity and peace. He wanted the Union with slavery if necesuv or the Union without slav

Mr. Colfax rose to deman' the previous Mr. Pendleton said that two or three genlemen on the opposite side desired to speak, and the previous question should not be brought to bear to curtail free speech. He herefore appealed to Mr. Coffax not to make therefore appealed to Mr. Coffax not to make the motion until others had been heard.

Mr. Coffax replied that his heart was disposed to accede to the request by public demand. He should make the motion about the 26th. Specches had been made on total pides, and had been equally heard. There were fifteen members who yet desire to create the property of the collections of the collection of were nineen memoers who yet desire to ex-press their views. He called attention to the fact that J. R. Giddings was expelled under a previous question, without an opportunity of heing heard.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the

able. Disagreed to by 9 majority.
The resolution censuring Long was adopted by 80 sgainst 70. LITTLE ROCK, April 11. Advices from Gen. Steele, to the 7th, have

een received.

Bie expedition had reached a point 5 miles
fouth of Eikin's Ferry, on Little Missouri
river, about 25 miles from Camdee, where he cled Gen. Thajer with reinforcement the it day. On the 21, Shelby attacked Steele's rear nard, nuder Gen. Rice, with 1,200 cavalry nd two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with a less of 100 killed and wounded. Our

less was 44 killed and wounded, and 15 prisoners.

On the 4th Marmaduke attacked him with 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri, and, after five hours fighting, he was routed with a loss of 4 killed and 23 wounded. Our

kss 23 wounded.
There is a large force of rebels five or six
miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand. NEW YORK, April 14. The fall in gold was caused by the report that Mr. Chase has drawn from \$400,000 to \$800,000 against the gold sent from San Fran-

A Natchez paper of the 1st has the report that the rebels have blown up the rame Shreve-port and Missouli to prevent them from falling into our bands, and evacuated Shreveport. The printing office of the Commercial lcle at Panama was stized by the Gov ment officials, which caused great excite errment officials, which caused great excitement. The Star denounced it as najust. Both the United States and British Consuls took an active interest in the affair, but have failed to induce the authorities to desist.

The Baltimore Snn reports a fight near Winchester, on Friday, between Maj. Hunter,

with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry, and the rebels under Imboden. From 50 to 100 were killed and wounded on both sides. Pas-sengers from the West say it was a decided NEW ORLEANS, April 6. A brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between the 14th New York cavalry and the 57th Alabamarebel cavalry, in which the robels were almost immediately put to fight in a hand to hand encounter with the

The draft is postponed, probably till the let of June.

From four to five hundred rebel deserters are said to be in the Okefeakee swamps is F orida, regularly armed against the Confederate authorities.

In the a from the blockading fleet off Mobile of the 28th report the formidable rebel ram Tennessee getting ready to pay the ficet a

WASHINGTON, April 14. The debate on the resolution to expel Mr. Long was resumed immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Colfax demanded the previous question.

"After Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, bad finished the speech which he began on Monday, Mr. Colfax then accepted Mr. Brownell's ameniment, making it a resolution of censure instead of expulsion; upon which he made a speech of one hour, and was followed by Mr. speech of one bour, and was followed by Mr. Long, whose hour was extended fifteen minutes, notwithstanding the Democrats had reliased a similar conrest to Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Long commenced by indicating that he was deeply moved by his position before the Honee and country, but dosed by reiterating all he had said before, and clamoring loudly for peace with the South.

fer. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the le. Lost—year 70, nays 79. The vote was n taken on the first resolution declaring Long an unworthy member of the Honse. Mr. Bailey was the only Democrat voting in the affirmative. Mr. F. P. Blair voted in the negative, and Mr. Williams didn't vote. The second resolution directing the Speaker to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open to the stable; we will be seen the stable to the

session was laid on the table; yeas 71, Both Mr. Brownell and Mr. Colfax offered be withdrawal of the resolution, but the remocrats objected and insisted on a vote. The tax bill reported to-day was ordered to e printed, under strict injunctions of secrecy nul copies be laid upon the tables of memnought advisable to retain, and repeals the residue. It has 173 sections and is in five

The general rates of increase, as heretofore the red is in proportions of 5 to 3 la commun, and manufictured articles are taxed 5 instead of 3 per cen', mait liquers \$1 luster of 60 cen's per bbl., and salt 6 instead of 4 cents per pontids. Tax s of about genera tree are leid on several leading settletes.

Crude petroleum pays bothing, but refined taxes 20 instead of 10 per cent per gallon. ates are laid on several lead oking tobacco with stems in is taxed 15 instead of 5 cents; plug and fine-cut 25 to 35, instead of 15; cigars from \$5 to \$35 and upwards. No increase on distilled liquors and July lat. All manufactured after that date till January are taxed \$1; all after January

The tax on gas is increased from 66 to 10) er cent. License and stamp duties are en-ideably increased. The bill will be called up on Tuesday and every day thereafter un-il finished. The tax on domestic wines is highly increased. That of lard and linsed is increased in the sums proportion as p If is increased in the star proportion as project. The duty on contracts is altered so is to put a tax on each contract instead of each sheet of paper on which it is written. There is no increase of stamp duty on respirit, no increase of the tax on advertisements, and no increase on distillers' licens. A highly important bill was introduced his afternoon from the Ways and Mean committee, making all transactions in got-lingal unless there is an actual exchange of reacy at the time the contract is made he bill provides for a severe punish ment ny court of record, of parties found guilty, and has numerous other details, apparently making gold speculations should impossible. Generals Hallock and Grant were closeted I day; even members of the Cabinet were einsed admittance. The belief seems to ga roung that important events are appr

orn. Grant was at beadquarters and in onsultation with the l'astacat this morning. fore to-morrow. NEW YORK, April 15.

The Times' Paris letter says one of the vesbeauthed. An English vessel lying there with her equipment and builder has none compilled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is con-The two fron-clads will not be ready for inching for three months, but the other three wooden vessels would soon follow their confort luto water.

The French Government has enclosed the

Rappahannock in dock at Calais, and placed a man of-war in front of it.

The Herald has Richmond papers of the 7th. They contain news of moment. Gen. Wheeler is reported to have had a sherp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry, on the 3lst of March, near Ringgold, driving enemy back. he Sentinel reports \$195,833,000 rabel ds have been funded and taken up by the different States, while large portions the Confederacy are unbeard from. The Se

tinel estimates the total amount taken at NEW YORK, April 15. The steamer Contin The steamer Continental has arrived from New Orleans with dates of the 8th and Alex-andria dates of the 6th. It is said that Banks and staff have proceeded up the river, and are reported to be at Grand Ecore. All quiet at Alexandria, and ample preparation has been made against surprise by the enemy. A beavy iron-clad has dropped down to Fort DeRussey. There was still sufficient water ate and transports to cross the falls Advices from Texas state that Gen. Banks

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Backs had been released from the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo at his own request, and had been succeeded by Gen. Warren. Gen. Herron is sick at Brownsville. Gen. Asbota is in command at Pensacola. The enemy is concentrating a boavy force at Pollard, Ala., to operate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Mentgomery. Terrible persecutions are inflicted on people who try to evade the conscription. The reports of a rebel attack on Alexaniria

A blockede rurning sebooner tried to run A Mocked running a sport
out Paus Cavall on the 2d. The garbust
Escrita chased her, and the reb is see fire to
her and received in bride. The visel reas
board d, and lerty bales of the lift and colon count delivery at a price agreed on.

The color of the gold must be in actual possion, of the difference of the about the about the actual degreen. All contracts in violation of this acthe lin wat, and a villation surjects the of

There is no prospect of any immediate evement, either on the coast or from Browns

The steamer James Battle, which took Banks and staff to Grand Ecore, on her re turn was fired into by thirty guerillas, twen-ty-five miles below, wounding Major Gifford ay-mester, and one engineer, neither se French-Mexican forces there, or known to

pear there. Judge Dare'l was President of the Fra Special Despaich to the Lonisville Journal. KNONVILLE, April 15.
After four days of personal wrangling the aducals broke up the Convention. The whole flair is scendalous.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Gen. Grant has returned to the army, and Gen. Grant has returned to the army, and hould good weather continue for a few days onger, important news may be expected. It is thought that the gold bill will pass longeres in a modefiel form; also that the ational bank bill is certain, but with the exasion of their bonds from State Lavation. CAHO, April 15.
Two negro soldiers, wounded at Fort Pil-ow, who were burled by the rebels, and af-

ow, who were curied by the receis, and at-rewards worked themselves out of their raves, were among those brought up on the latie Valley, and are now in the hospital at ound City. The officers of the Platte Val-by received great credit from the military and others for landing at Fort Pillow at au minent rick, and taking our wounded, and d toward them on the way up, doing every sing possible to render aid and relieve the

e rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all It were wounded but one, and he was forced All were wounded but one, and he was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrawn in and covered up.

Chelmers said to a Federal officer on board the Plante Vailey that it was their intention to show no mercy to home-made Yankees—meaning Southerners serving in the Union army—and negroes, but genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war.

Naw York, April 15. The steamer George Washington brings The steamer George Washington brings New Orleans papers of the 9th, one day later. The reported sinking of the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay was infonded.

A disastrons fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 8th. The stores of E. H. York, Parely, Williams, and A. T. Cochrane were hurned. The loss amounted to several theusend dollers.

cusand dollars.
The Free State Convention had completed s organization. It had voted 96 to 11 that the members shall take the iron clad oath of mber 8th, or the oath prescribed by the resident's amnesty proclamation.
Sixty pieces of artillery, consisting of 2-peunders and smooth-bore Howitzers, left lest evening for the Army of the The subscriptions to the first loan at the

ional Bank to-day were \$725,000. The ipis at the custom-house to-day were 57000, the largest ever known, including 1 040,000 in gold certificates.

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th states that French had occupied Matamoras without blow; that two regiments had been landed, holow; that two regimens had been landed, and all communications with the interior were for the time being interrupted.

Quarantine, April 15.—The gunboat Chenengo while outward bound and off Fort Lafayette this afternoon, burst her boiler. and scalding forty men on dock. Some of them are dead. The engine rooms of the ressel have not been reached yet.

noints below Columbus since the first news of he Fort Pillow affair. The attack on Padaf men who were driven out by the fort and of men who were driven out by the fort and the gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dezan of Killed and wounded. There was no one hurt on our side. Several of the gunscaptured by Forrest at Forr Pillow were spiked before falling into his lands. Others were gut upon the gunboat nds Others were put upon the gunbor, which from the exhaustion of ammna on, having fired some 300 rounds, was com-lled to withdraw. Although only tin-clad, be received but slight injury. Gen. Lee rived and assumed command at the heginning of the battle, previous to which Chal-mers directed the movements. Forrest with the main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under the flag of trace taking on wounded, some rebel officers, among them Chalmers, went aboard and some of our officers showed them a great deference in drinking with them, and chowing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is sald to be Captain Woodluff, of the 113th Illinois infantry.

Sr. Louis, April 15. The correspondent of the Union, who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fiendishness than our Cairo despatch, Many of our wounded were shot in the hos-pital. The remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the batte, the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired o be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to tall into line and inhumanly shot down.
Of the 350 colored troops, not more than 56 escaped the messacre, and not one officer of the 13th Tennessee escared death. The loss of 13th Tennessee was 800 killed, and the reainder wounded and captured. General nd their officers, and had done ail in his power o stop the carnage, yet, at the same time, he id he believed it was right. Another offi been protected by white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duly with the negroes. While the rebels en-deavored to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Col. Reed, commending the Tennessee regiment, was mor-

KNOXVILLE, April 15. The Knoxvilla convention met on the secnd day (Wednesday), pursuant to adjournment, with much talking with no results. On the fourth day (Friday), resumed the business of the preceding day, and finally at about half nest three in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Milligan, the convention adjourned sine die, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of heir inshility to determine for themselves the pave questions affecting the welface of the

people of East Tengussee. PADUCAH, April 14. At 1 P. M. to-say the en.my appeared in onsiderable force on our probets, and, after once skirmishing, succeeded in driving them o lows. As soon as the people heard o o occurrence there was a general rust for to beats. An order was soon after received to the boats to steam to the Libnois shares be where boat, containing government ores, was also towed screes at half-past 2

General Buford, C. S. A., sent lu a flag of three requesting the removal of the women and children from the town. Meanwhile designments of the enemy were proving about town, sealing. At the expiration of an hour, three regiments under Buford were drawn up lice of battle, as if ready to begin an at-

The fort opened on them, and after a short time the enemy withdraw into the woods. During the firing from the fort our infantry were partly posted within the fort, and the remainder in line of battle outside. The general state of the control of coa's lock an active part in shelling the woods. During the afternoon a regiment of intancy econcitered the town, but found no enemy, from the driving in of the pickets, all the roops were rendezvoused in the vicinity of

At five o'clock the firing ceased and a rong party was sent out to see what had be-one of the enemy. They returned, report-ing him falling beck to Lovelacoville. At ex o'clock the boats were ordered back to wn. The citizens have returned to their omes and everything is quiet. During the be disturbance the enemy sacceeded in taking lew Lorses. His loss in killed has been con-

diderable. Our shells could be seen bursting within effective distance.

A rebel officer was killed in town, where he and strayed from his command. We lost acceed tilled. A citizen named Harris was killed the bursting of a shell. At no time during e day did any force of the enemy get Into rdered little. main force being encamped at Watchie Bot-em, rear Bolivar, Tecn. The enemy seems be moving with part of his force toward. Truncess criver. Several gunboats are up

he river on a reconnecissance. No report from hem up to this moment. One of the boats is ooked for hourly.

Washington, April 15. General Burnside has meanly completed the organization of the troops made his compand. They are uniferstood to be in fine undition, and are expected to render impor-

of service scon.
It is understood that the Committees of Fi-It is understool that the Committees of Fi-nance and Ways and Menns bave agreed upon certein features of the gold bill. The Senate Committee, through Mr. Sherman, recorted an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Sacr-toen declaring it unlawful to make a contract for the purchase, saie, loan, or delivery of gold or bullion or torrigh exchange, at any time name subsequent to making such contract, or for the payment of any fixed or contingent run, in default of the cell ory of the gold or cultion or say other terms than immediate,

fender to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment ted to-day by Sherman, Fessenten, and ewan in espesition.

A motion to sirike out the second section,

pidding all operations by survey speculators Washington, April 15. stullo, the present scat of the national got the block of March Vidaurri's treason is confirmed idaur had 2,500 men and was marching on onterey. General Doublado was marchine the his force from Saltillo to give him had and General Patoni was on his way from ango at the head of a brigade with th object. The inhabitants of Nuevo, Lead Coahula had acknowledged the pren, and Coandia and water and were raising large interes to subdine Vidaurri's rebellion. When that is accomplished the Mexican overnment will have about 10,000 men read-march upon San Luis Potosi and capture

ederal uniform, supposed to have been the orthern direction.
It is believed that Forrest has not yet re-

New York, April 16.
The Times's New Orleans letter says Banks's The Times a new Orients letter says brains of mmand is above Natchitoches, and there ad been no battle with the rebals. There is not tant skirmishing with Taylor's rear and nings promise a collision at Shreveort.

A number of stragglers were captured, and apt. Todd, a cousin of President Lincoln, prendered himself and expressed a willingvilla with 411 ha es of co take the oath of allegiance, saying be ALBXANDBIA, Va., April 15. Early this morning, Mosby, at the bead of about five hundred rebel cavalry, made his appearance on the line of the Orange and Appearance, Railroad, near Bristow Station, shouldenly as to take by supprise the patrol for

the protection of the road between that place and Manassas. From twenty to twenty-five of our soldiers were captured.

The rebels went away in the direction of Frederickshurg. Lust night Lient. Col. Justin with a detachment of the 12th Pennonly one gnotoet being at rort l'illow.
Red river is rising. The steamer Golden
Gate, from Memphis for Fort Pillow, laden
with boat stores and private freight, was taken
possession of by gnerillas on the night of the
12th, at Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles above vlvania Reserves went on an expedition t Occoquan and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, April 15. WASHINGTON, April 15.
The case of Lindsay vs. Scott from the Third Congressional District of Missouri, came before the Committee on Elections today, and Lindsay made a portion of his argument to be understood. The case of Brace

g. Loan will be gent up in the House to-day, for consideration. New York, April 16. There is said to be no truth in the reported ostponement of the draft.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac desatch says that a mejority of the sutless and An accession of three or four brigades to be enemy's force opposite Raccoon Ford, is reported on good authority.

CAIRO, April 16. The steamer Baker, from Paducah last even-ng, reports, that, at 3 P. M., the rebels, eight hundred strong, appeared before that place, sent in a flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort. Col. Mitchell, with the 54th Illinois and other troops, were marching out of the fort to meet the enemy as the Baker left, but no fighting had taken

as lost by a voic of 15 to 25.

of the Mexican Republic,

march upon the State of Oaxies. Gen. Dug d 8,600 men perfectly well organized nades s command, and thought his force of such portance that Gen. Bezarne was going to

tack him in person. The French have been driven from the

e lathmus of Lehrast.

es of Chiapas and Tabaco, as well as from

NEWBERN, N. C., April 12. The rebels have appeared in large forces on howan river, apparently for the protection the shad and herring fisheries. The Confederate conscription has been supprinced in the 1st District of North Carolina, and an amnesty cfroed to all North Carolina blars who are or who have been in Federal ervice, Fourness Monnos, April 14.

A French armed teamsport, with a bark in low, has gone up James fiver, intending to bring down the tobacco from Richmond beonging to the French government. KNOXVILLE, April 16. KNOXVILIB, April 16.
At the large mass meeting in from of the
Conrt-house resolutions were offered by Parson Brownlow favoring emancipation, recommending a convention, and requesting Gov.
And, Johnson to call the same at the carliest icable period, and endersing the Admin ration and war policy of President Lincoln,

rads of the late convention.

The celebrated guerilla Reynolds and comand were surplized yesterday by a small orce of our cavalry. Ten were killed, and hymoids, with fitteen others captured, with orses, equipments, and arms.

New York, April 16.
The sales of the gold certificates is stopped by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan at the first zational bank to day were \$530 00); receips at the Custom-house \$1,012 000, of which \$968,000 were in gold certificates. Gold We learn that the medical department has

received orders to prepare to receive at the Jarvis general hospital, West Baltimore street, from five to seven hundred released Union prisoners from Richmond, who will e here to-day or to morrow. WASHINGTON, April 16. A despatch from the headquarters of the my of the Potomsc states that vesterday bout noon, a party of rebel cavalry made a ed and two wounded belonging the 13th Pennsylvania. Several of t cels were wounded, but were carried of

be mail train, with Gen. Grant on board, d passed only a few minu es before the at-ck was made, and it is supposed the intenich was to espture him.

Caigo, April 16.

The steamer Swallow, from Paiucah at 8 clock last night, reports all quet. Nofigh-g had occurred up to the time sheleft. The i and 7th Kentucky rebel regiments are errunning Western Kentucky with impaenstant enspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody were kept u readiness at the post for two nights, ready o defend themselves. Washington, April 16.

Su lers and citizans have all lefe d will not be allowed to return before aer n ume. The followis a bill which passed the Senate day and which awaits the action of the

Be it Enacted Se, That it shall be un-Be it knacked are, that it shall be un-leavilit to make any rontract for the purchase create or drivery of any gold or any foreign exchange to be delivered at any one time sub-squent to making such convert or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contin-tent in default of the delivery of any gold coin or bullion or any toreign exchange or livery of such gold coin or hallian or an reign exchange or the immediate paymen a ful of the agreed price thereof by the de-very of U. S. notes or National currence of otherwise, or homeke any contract water ver for the sale, loan or delivery of any co-cin or bullion or foreign exphange of which he person making such contract shall not a but time of ranking it because in agents. e time of making it be owner in actual pos

Sec. 2 That it shall be further unlawful! y banker, broker, or other person to move purchase or sale of suy gold, coin, or on-n or foreign exchange, or any contract for an the ordinary place of business of either im individually or by a partnership of which

the is a member.

Sec. 3. All contracts made in violation of bisact shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 4. Any prison who shall violate any rovisions of this act shall be held guilty of isdemenor, and, on conviction, be fined a sum of \$1000, and be fuprisoned tor a rico of not less than three months or longer an one year, or both, at the discretion of the

Sec. 5. The penalty imposed by section bay be recovered in an action at law in an ourt of Record of the United States, or an Court of competent jurisdiction, which action may be brought in the name of the United States, by any person who will sue for said persulty, half for the use of the United States, nd the other half for the use of the perso inging such action, and the reco tisfaction of a judgment in any such act all not be a bar to the imposition of a for the same offence in any prosecut stituted subsequent to the recovery of such degment, but shall be a bar to the infliction punishment by imprisonment, as provided Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsis-

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, desches were received here from Gen. Sherman firming the surrender of Fort Pillow and ie him at conduct of the rebels imme-sately afterwards, which blds fair to be amply

etalistes in that quarter in due time.

The Star saws: According to Geu. Sherman, our less was fity-three white troops killed, had one hundred wounded. We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a missian lake of the luvel compander who consider t against direct orders—a contingency inci-The rebels, according to official desputches

where they can effect no more than a. Countries and riand a very fair chance indie! e.g beatelves surrounded by overwasing R futere. CHATTANOONA, Arril 16. All is quiet at the front. No change in the

ext appear in the vicinity of

situation. A rebel lieutenant and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, came into our lines last night. They report Hardee's corps ordered away from Dalton. Several orps ordered away from Diston. Street rains left before they came away. It was believed in the rebel camps that they were

going to Virginia. going to Virginia.

Foathess Monaor, April 15.

An expedition under command of General
Graham, consisting of a guaboat, 9th N w
Jersey, 23d and 25th Massachusetts, 118th York, and two sections of artillery un der Capt. Easterly, left here on Wednesday night last, and lauded at different points. They concentrated at Smithfield, Va., on Thursday evening, and succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing one commissioned officer, and five men; also several horses and expresses, and agree and commissioned officers and five men; also several horses and arriages, and arms and commissary stores, a bel mail, and one piece of artillery, formerl taken from the gunboat Smith Biggs. The bloo captured several contrabands. Our los was one missing and five slightly wounded

OAIBO, April 17.
The steamer Emma was fired into on Thursay night near Fort Pillow by fitty rebels in

r middling fair. The steamer Swan, from New Orleans, has The steamer Swan, roll New Orleans, has 130 bales of cotton for St. Louis. The seamer Houpe passed up for St. Louis with a large cargo of groteries and 550 bales of cotton. Se was fired into fifteen miles above Memphis. She returned the fire and dispersed the guerillas. The steamer Liberty passed up fo Hammi, from Alexandres, Red river, of the 2d, arrived with four more gons from Fo.t Drury, and two berges containing 800 beles of cotton as prizes for the navy. It is reported cotton as prizes for the navy. It is reported that there are 4,000 bales of cotton up the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. The gunboats Avenger, Onachiti, Chachittin, and Lafayette have gone up to secure it. Two other gunboats are ordered to assist them. Ten of them are up Red river, thus accounting for only one gunboat being at Fort Pillow.

Red river is rising at Fort Pillow.

> The boat, passengers, and crew were rifled of everything.
>
> The steamer Colestia was fired into near Auguste, on White river, a few days since. One man was killed and three wounded. All steamers approaching the shore above Duval's luff are fired into.
>
> The fight at Roseville referred to in a pre-

ous despatch lasted four hours. Brigadier General Crocker and staff arrived om below. The 8th Indiana inlantry, 4th Wisconsin vally, and a portion of 7th Illinois infantry, terans, arrived, en route for home on far

A private letter, dated Greenville, Miss., the 12th, states that the steamer Woodward was recently sunk on the shoals above Alexandria on Red river; also that the navy are caporing large quantities of cotton in that re g on.

The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow

on Friday morning, and the rear grand lath Late advices from Davall's Binff report the country inferred with guertillas, who are con-stantly robbing the people, and committing fill manner of depredations. Mr. Nixon, State Representative from Franklia county, Arkansas county kidnapped. Nothing has been heard from him since.

On the 11th inst., four bandred Texan cayslry attempted to surprise the camp of two bundred Federals at Rossville, on the Arkan-sas river, but were repalsed with a loss of twelve killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was five killed. SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.

Sugar, teas, rice, and most other articles of foreign importation are firmer in anticipation of the increased duty before Congress adjourned. adjourned.

A letter, of April 1st, from La Passe, on the Colorado river, says the Indians were killing the people, stealing cattle, and preventing the miners from working in the Waller river distinct. rict. Unless energetic measures are taken, ittle work will be done this season. General Wright was nrged to send General Brown one hundred soldiers. The Indians along the Colorado river are yet pescable, and will probably remain so if the disturbance further cast is quieted soon. It is of the greatest im-portance to have Iratabota speedily brought back from the Atlantic States, as he exercises w predominant spirit over all the Indians in

that part of the country. MEMPHIS, April 17. There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among officers berewhen the messacre of the brave garrison by Prilow is alloded to. Joe heard several officers say unless government takes relatiatory steps, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man Hookeg commands. They mean taking no prisoners. Soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin prison if they could get a chance, this is

FORTERSS MONROE, April 17. The steamers New York and Empress have arrived with five hundred and eixty-three sick and wounded men. The remains of depant C. D. Forsyth, who was acciden and left here. The sick were taken to Bult Port Royal papers of the 14th contain re-

onts the capture of the sidewheel blockade-unner Alliance on the 12th, near Defuskie leland, in the Savannah river, where she ran aground. All that six of her crew wore taken prisosers. She was from Nassau, with a car-go of assorted stores for the recel Govern-ment, velued at \$85.000.

The Savannah Republican of the 14th state, at the Yankee prisopers at Ander , are dying at the rate of twenty to twent;

Nassan papers of the 5th state that Mobil-Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, are also say that steamers are coming in with supplies for the rabels which promise large pr fits. symesters arrived at Port Royal on the inst, with a million dollars to pay all the cops in the department.

Jacksonville, Florida, dates to the 11th instance a list of 349 of our wounded men in the

nds of the rebels.

A tire broke out on Folley Island on the 8th isst, destroying a large amount of quar-termssier's stores. The Government loss is New Your, April 17. New Youk, April 17.
The Riebmond Examiner has a rumor that
Sep. Burnside was landing at Nawport Naws.
The Examiner places the strength of Grant's
string at 400,000 infantry, and says 20,000

in orce in mis will be the extent of his pres-The Herald's Washington special save the President has commuted the sentence of Jas. Williams sertenced to be hung at Kansas ci y for taking up arms as a guerrilla, having takouth of allegiance to five years hard labor penitentiary. At Gallagher's evening stock exchange, icks closed much firmer than they openeds

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15. It has been ascertained that the schooner offer, which sailed in ballast for Colorato liver, on Sunday, clandestinely took as car-co, after clearing from the Custom-house, hirre thousand kegs of blasting powder. It is brieved this powder is designed for North-Mexico, for mining purposes. The au-prities having prohibited such shipmanis, ora must be closed anless as are devised to introduce powder clan-

The Cairo Democrat of the 15th gives the full particulars of the late capture of Fort Pillow. The statement does not differ from the news already telegraphed. We select the following items from the account: Lienterant McLemen, the Adjutant of the cost, was wounded, and was on the Platte The following is a list of the wounded that

were bronght up on the Platte Valley:
William P. Walker, wounded in the eye, leg,
side, and neck, montal; Joseph Green, co. A,
right breast; Woodford Cook, co. A, thigh; right breast; Weodford Cook, co. A, thigh; James N. Taylor, co. E, right hlp, pistol ball, not mortal; John W. Shelton, co. E, leg, slight; Francis A. Alexander, co. U, right leg, musket, not dangerous; James Watts, co. E, back, bad; James H. F. Stone, co. B, both legs, had; J. A. Willard, wounded in the head, bad; W. Jones, hadly wounded; W. H. Coospey, co. A, thigh, fleshwound; T. J. Cartwright, side slight: J. Green, side and leg, had; Jam. ide, slight; J. Green, side and leg, bad; Jas. side, slight; J. Green, side and leg, bad; Jass. Meadowe, side and shoulder, bad; James Pike and Dick Heathcoate, dead; W. J. Mays, 13th Tenn. Caralry, badly; John H. Porter, co. K, 13th Tenn. Car., shot in the head, bad; — Fawkee, left leg shot off; Wilay Robinson, co. A, 13th Tenn., badly wounded; William A. Dickey, co. E, 13th Tenn., left arm, bad; F. T. Thompson, co. D, left side, and dangerons; James Landon, co. B, thigh, arm, and head, mortal; Issae J. Leadbetar, co. D, back and head, dangerons; W. S. Mydickel, co. C, head bowels, and thish mortal; Wm. Hartiead, dangerons; W. S. McMic ead, bowels, and thigh, mortal; D, breast, dangerou: Daniel Stamp,

The boat containing the dead and wounded ent to Mound Orly, where the suffering will attended to, and the dead buried. A Quar'ermaster from Louisville states a ct that is given as a mi'ighting circumstance

blech-hearted murderer dead.

BERNETT'S COCOAL E is no. gressy sicky. It is far superior to pomades or alc holic washes as a hair-dressing. Bult by a druggists.

COUGES, COLDS, SORE THROAT. STHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—it ally necessary for any our troubed of brice complaints to key one battle of trickland's Melifitions Congh Balson n ever nee!. It not only cures the crious of the throat and lungs, but i representations of the literate and large, but it can up the tweats and spitting of theori, and is a recellent gargle for any kind of nore shoot it is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for instants. 50 cents per bottle. Sull by a danggists.

Soldiers in campor on the field, ex-seed to changes of the weather, should have box of "Brown's Bronchial Trockes" in the socket, in readiness mean the first appearance 'a Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, which the Deafaess and buneness cured by Dr

Joses, of New York, now practising at the Louisville Hotel, in this city, where he will remain until April 25th. See his advertise-ment in this paper. Cross eyes made straight, and all affections about the eye and car

stnout pain, in two minutes, by Dr. Jones, ow practising at the Louisville Hotel, in this ry, with great success. Deafness, noise in the ad, and all curable affections of the ear or e cured. Dr. Jones has had the benefit of therough medical education in Europe and Fowner-Stoady at \$10 00 Bl key. America. His diplomas hang in his office arlor, No. 127 Louisville Hotel. Consultation rce. Office honrs from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Mey Allan's Lung Balsaw contains n

freet the head or constipate the bowels. pect. Try it. After everything else has ailed. IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. 12416&w1-ap1416&w1

MARRIED. m the 13th lust., by the Rev. B. H. Go'thelf, Julius Merroan to Sanan Schwaszenes, of Joliet, Illi-On the 7th Inst., by Elder A. E. Shirley, in Clidham onsty, at the residence of Mr. G. Whitesides, Mr. sewton Brivery to Miss Faances Bran.

DIED. in this citr, on the 11th lest., after a lingering illes, B. Bloan, aged 30 years. ello, Ky., April 15, JNO. E. O'BRYAN, of con-

COMMERCIAL.

EERLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, } easy al the same rates, from 6@9. Exchange srce, et lhe same rates. Gold has been irregular

Senatin, Orders on Wash BANK NOTE LIST. Inited States legal tender notes; Netional Bank t-s; Obio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana. ive per cont U. 2. Notes.

. 14 din. during the week, and prices advanced 30e quote at \$2.50 for 76 and \$3.55 for 35 % cenl, less the usual discount to the trade.

Arriva-Green apples are scarce. We quote at \$3.50

645 75 for common to choice. BUTTER-Scarce and in demand. We quote common to good at 2400300, and prime to choice rull at BATTING-Supply light. Sales at 53@60c. Bazewax-Merkel stealy at 140, Baze-The market roles sleady at 913 for chestant

ak, waxon, and \$16 for stack measure,
Bill Roya and Condace—Market remains quiet,
we quote bais rope at 7 % of for machine, and 6 % %c or hand-made, Manillarope at Mcdass, hemp rope at 6110, hemp Iwine at 25, 30c, butting twinn at 20c. rices are a shade lower. We quote at 14 mil's; as to @150, as to quality.

BEANS-There is a fair domand, end prices steady at 27 Told 25.

He was-Common saleable at \$2.50@3, fancy at \$2.75
\$4.25, and extra Staker at \$3.75.54 % down. 4
(Mezer-There was a fair demand during the work. nd prices are unchanged at 15(2)15 40, for Western Burve, 15 % 6216c for Homburg, and 1 (6175 for Knglish 'ANDLES-Market eclive and price firm, with sales

f 13 and 14 or star at 1960,00c, and 13 % dt 40 for tallow Corron Yanns-fn fair demand at 464412 350c, the ltir figure for 500) COAL-Rolland. Pillaborg soiling et 300 B load, Bradlant, Pomera seilingiat 250 F bushel. Coorgrange-The demand to barrels and cooperage a moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels 65c, whiskey et \$1 75, do fron-boued at \$3 00, pork 60, balf barrels \$1 25, do lron-bound \$1 00, hs es \$1 20, ten-gallon kegs \$1 00, do fron-bong aches and applea, and prices are nucha gol.

eaches are saleable at 12%@14s. Apples are selling Fora-The merket roled steady during the week, And called write made at 1500 22 if dex.

FLOVA-Firm all advenced prices, We quote superflue from \$603 25, extra from \$6 30-37 extra family from \$7 3067 75 if bbl. There was a good demand for finer throughout the week, and the rec igts viver and railroad were fair. Buckwheat flour Ing at 35666 per 100 lbs.

Gaocestss .- Markel excited. Pricas advanced grad

nally during the week. Bio codes advanced 15 32:, and

we quote to-dar at 45 400 160. New Orleans brown we quote to-day at 45-564-56. New Orleans brown sugar advanced ic; we quote at 18-976c. Blandard, powered, and granulated advanced to 25-59-5c. We quote N. w Orleans molasses at \$1, and strups at \$1 0-621 to. Pepper 45-076. Spice 38-940c. Ginger 44-9 4c. Rice 16011-5c. Teas 90-583. Ginara—The receipts of grain during the week were noticerate, and prices are unsettled. Wheet at \$1 0-621-56. The power Mediciarrances in choice Alabama and 2 (c) 30 for poor Mediterranean to choice Alabema red, at \$1 30(41 35 for while Kentucky. The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain firm at 95 @\$1, fot ear and shelled.

The market for oats was quiet at 85 9350. Then was a good relail demand for seed oats at \$1 15% The market for barles was very quiet, elmost not aing doing in it. There is very little offering, and it is difficult to give accurate quolations. We quote nominai at \$1 25/21 35 for spring and lali. Bye nuchanged. Light sales were male at \$1

GUNNY BAGS-Searce at 25@270 for new resewed. GYSEN DAISS control of the Consequence of Character We quote nominal at 11,00.

HERP-The demand is 11,50t, with very little offering. The market is firm at full prices. Kentneky is
inleable at \$1,20,61,35 \$ lon. A goodarticle commands lightr prices. Https://the market.rules eleady, with a demand out equal to the offerings. We quote green \$ 400c, lied at 10011c, dry called at 16017c, dry fint of 170 ns 406050c each, and sheepskins \$1 50602 5

Hora-Esmain steady, with a light demand at 2

GREASE-We quote brown at 9%c, yellow at 10c, an

HOMENT-Selling at \$3.50 \$7.000 Ma.

Inox and Steel-Firm. We quite pig from, hot blast at \$610050 per form. Sheet from S. C. 11c, C. C. 12c, Juniata 13c. Bar from S. D. thee, C. C. Se, Juniata 34c, Sweet 13c, Essecond 18c. so-shoes 12&13c, mule shoes 15@16c, plough slabs plongh plates 15c. o CHMENT-Market sleady at \$1 50 for 11ma.

mmen, or fencing ......

and limbers. o the rebel barbarities. Forrest, when he saw ne of his men short a Union soldier after be surrender, took his pistol and 653; the receics-Advenced. Sales of B. B., F. M. and

I map and Smor-Markel firm: the stack la If shi ten al 75001; buckshot Ft.

rtirg of talkin. -City \$1 Laund France MALT. The market is enlyt and stouly at \$1.70

(Tie) at 452 60c, black sweet (he) at militie, and fi 911 (Oper barrel, fill Fran-The market remains unchanged. B:

\$20, shorts of \$22, shipstnffs of \$30-\$28, and NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100

Utta-Lleseed has declined to \$1 52/31 33. La mer et \$ 5000, the latter et \$ 10 per ton. Intens -The market is unchanged and quiet, th nes-Market dult end prices westy, quotable 1 \$2 50@ 2 75 for western, and \$3 0.63 25 for worther el polalces 36 pl hbl.

des, and 126124c for clears des. Nothing doing i d the demand is equal to the supply

SEEDS-We quote a eds an follows

SVILLE SHOE MARKET-The market in firm wit upward tendency. The demand is good, on:

h Sweek. We quota as follows: 4 X 20 # 1 X X . DXX. BLOCK TIN.

Large plg 621 c, small prg 65% per 3.

First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 10c per 1b. Wook-Unchanged, selling in grease at 15c. washe marse per lb. Winney Grass-We andle as follows: svin at the s

BOILED SHEET IBON.

75 55, 12x15 et 25 65, 17x20 al 35 65. Tubs No. 1, per dozen. WHISKET-Prices advanced 150

Tonacco-Market very active, Prices remain unchanged. Receipts during the week-3,323 again 106 hhds the previous week. Sales during the week, 270 sgeinst 1,481 hhds the previous week he sales to-day amounted to 392 hade as follows 1 ot 310@15 75,5 at \$ 6 25@16 75, 5 at 917@17 75, 11 at \$1: 25 75, 1 at 8.6 75, 1 at \$28, 1 at 8 0 50, 1 at \$42 50, proch at 75,030 0, and 1 stomment 52 76,10 0 02. 6, the farmed at the Louisville Warchouse to duy, 63 hble as Kilowe: 1 good Clerkwille tebaco; at 22 73, 22 73, 2173, 2173, 2173, 2173, 2174, 2182 (2 bhd slight leaf-ag 97 10, 97 31, 812, 813, 14 56, 815, 825 50, 910 75, 817 50, 615 54, 816 75 lighl luga at \$5.55, \$1.25, \$4.00, \$7.95, \$6.15, \$1.50, \$4.00, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$0.00, \$7.95, \$6.15, \$1.50, \$4.00, \$2.50, \$1.96, \$6.95, \$0.00, \$6.15, \$9.95, \$9.50, \$1.75, \$6.15, \$1.96, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.55, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.50, \$1 bilds Illinois growth, crop of G. A. Foster. East ormerig of Christian county, Ky., at \$43 50, \$24, \$1 hie last bhd being ings; 3 hhds trosh at \$3.30, \$3.5

LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET. The fellowing are the set wholesale price ing . lyles of domestic dry goods sold in the Loui

BROWN SHPETING

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

The foolings up of live stock or the past week sho The tenings upositive store or the past week show that here has been a large supply on the market as the Shelby House the past week. The miss during the first of the week were duil and bab hills believ was manifested on the part of purchasers, and the market continued dull unil about the close of the work, when the trading spirit m nafested itself m clearly and a large business was done, and up to la evening there remained but few af any kind of stock on sale. The Gavernment buyers purchased freely all kinds of rattle that would fill their contracts at fair ing only these that would suit their immediate

ted, prices ranging from #3 to 34 for common and rough, 94 50 to 95 for good and fair, aml 96 50 to 95 To forextra fine a d heavy, 19 600 he gross, Cows and Carras.—In demand at 252 to 800 \$ head. Surve.—The arrivals were small and the demand good. Prices range from # 10 to 37 F 100 hs gross. Hous. - The receip a were large and prices have d ed fully ma 3 1,0 Ba grees. Prices range 26 to 33 # for the gross,

To allo mark t during the present we have been true to the present which and graces fully the highest are to you age to further advance to your good of e further advance to your remplain hat the pleas they have a remark to reverse remplain hat the pleas they have a remark to the demands we mostly for every purposed and whom you was to the further than they can buy out the demands we mostly for every purposed and whom you was to the total the them. to gibrough.

to remaily termed first quality at 6. If hir b. od '656, common and rough 35656 60 gross weight there are a shade lower at 5 300 sc. A figure ed at 7'se live weight, Hegy are snehanged. We I failed, core at eath at common and fair quality 3

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMMISSION MERCHAN

NEV AND WAIGHT, ABEN CAN WAIGHT AUSTRALIAN COFFE

Philipstown Wu HAIR DYE: HAIR

aladawirs Main bot. Fonry ALUABLE REAL ESTA AUCTION WITHOUT RE Will BE SOLD, ON E lorms, to the highest bidden, it middleng Boral, corner of Mail there etc. Leave aworth City. Kan lay, the 2d of May next, at 20 clock

o p oper be hit II i W EST hi 20, townships, cange 22, 160 ce, situated on the cents branch of talt treek, one d a hair nines west of the city times, apon which ere is a good two sto y dwelling home. bern, and 'culars (or any one wishing to pur are any o to bove servery selvately) apply to secure E Hims in a grant of J. U Hemilagray 3 Co. Lawrenwer

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taining nothing injurious to the most delicate. The Repayenating Blixir is the result of modern scoveries in the vegetable kingdom; hotag as onof all the old and wors-out systems.

Sin This medicine has been tested by the most emisers medical most of the day and by them presented be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the

BE One buttle curse Palattation of the fleart Bot A 'ew doors restores the organs of gar

Prepared from Pure Vogetable Extracts, con-

#3F'A 'ew dross own the low spirited. SETUDE bottle restores mental power, SETA is w doses bring the rese to the ch he individual suff ring from general debility, or fr

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CHEROKEE PILLS Regulator Female HEALTH CHRTALY

For the Zemonal of Obstructions and the Inum of the Monthly Periods.

cure Superemed. Excessive. o Green Sick and Chic

AND BANKERS.

r's New Tallet Croum in WOOL! WOO

S Oper mouth. ACANT LUTS 9 and 10, in block 7, Leavenworth

tanes.
Also have 34 quarter so tions of Land Lave,
th, Jaferson, Atch son, Jackson, and Shawson,
oe, for sale privately. April on above,
Elithe 3. C. R. O. W.

The gapping Union continued of the drawn

No. 50 Liberty street, New York.

mes of Regularity in the Recurrence

ER. W. B MER

meal afterward. Pure water, green food, and some grain daly, with craps of meat now, and more cont nucd application, economy, water fulness, reientific and practical knowledge, super stend the management and make money on farms than is required in mercantile lif. [This is just what I ensus said: "It requires wit and work to be a successful farm level, strong bridges over brooks and disches save the teams and vehicles, make work easier, and give a thrifty lock. stemen bred in the city to mercantil

uning desposition, go shead spirit, and capital, to invest in fartilizers) are a'll requisite. What he does not know his neighbor will inform han, previded he does not disgust him with the exhibitin of his own superior practidge at once. and fatal mistake gentlemen inva

ake on becoming farmers is the gen-up and down of everything in the a dwelling, fence, barn, smokehous en-house; all must come down as deed is given up. Don't do i', bu soney is carriching the will. Source of for your particular locality, set on, study the nature of your soil best stock, and attend to you ast. As a proof that farming can bliable I submit the following stateh were come of them made before worn to as correct in every partiles others I know to be correct: wm of about 80 acres, cosing \$10, expenses of cultivation, iscluding cont., insurance, wear and tear. 470; receipts, \$2,726; profit

\$18 per acre. m of 140 acres; expenses of cul-1,409; receipts, \$3,353—leaving profit, over \$15 per acre. n of 130 acres (dairy farm mostly gement, \$926; receipts, including mt, \$2,396; profit, \$1,460-

ran of 180 acres; to'al rec ipt less expenses per account, \$2, rm of 150 acres; after paying all est, and insurance, no: profit

he above in profit, but this must that farming does pay. man, ro matter what his position werregret that he studi d and m sinces of tillage and laws of Name user govern the growth of all agricultur-l plants, and the knowledge of agriculture nucful to all who may read it. A'tog t'i-er t'e addr ss of Mr. Faile was one of the most practical and valuable that has ever been culture wi'l secure him the respect of

made to the S cie'y. I desi e to thank you for my follow-farmer and myself for the warnings on haver peated by given the farmers against falsely (so called) patent matures and advertied seeds, which Washington, April 10.
The discussion of the question of Long's expulsion will not be resumed to-morrow, as friday's debate cannot appear in the Globe store Tuesday. The Democrats have determined to the control of the we saved the farmers loss of time and mone have saved the farmers loss of time and money, and I know of no wey the farmers can repay you and fuitill a dust to their family than to become all subscribers to your valuable and excellent agricultural and family journal. mixed in caucus to consone Long in order to cerve their Presidential prospects, but it is doubtful whether, under the rules, he can be censured, exception not having been taken at the time the objectionable remarks were

The remor that Harris has resigned is un-'From the New York Observer! EARLY SEED CORN -We often see adver A fact illustrative of the temper of the ments of cally seed corn of different varie tira, which are not sloways to be relied upon to the extent stared. When a particular va-British Government toward this country has recently been made public. The British Admirally has for years been in the habit of excepanging charts with the National Observariety of corn is intro and into any localiti ory at Washington. They stopped sending after the first Bull Run battle, and resumed again after the fall of Vicksburg, without a word of explanation at either time.

A terrible rain-storm yesterday caused an apprecedented rise of all the tributaries of the Paramac Codes Run Kettle Run Rund Designer. lier than other kinds which have hown out raised from it in successive years is planted, it wild gradually loce its early quality and become as late as any other; and for a very simple resion. I cause it has adapted itself to the characteristics of minute and Potomac, Cedar Run, Kettle Run, Broad Run, and Bull Run. The bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have been washed away, and communication with the army will be interrupted for several days.

The reports in the army are that Lee's

w of the characteristics of animals, and er of acclimation. Animals o'ten undergo an entire charge in the course of a few generations, on being removed from their own ap iate regiors, and so do plants. The early orn is usually brought from a more northern short and where it is compolled, as it were, to ripen early in order to escape the free s, being planted late for the same reason. Our late corn, if taken in'o Canada, would in the course

the after reveral seasons' planting.

The only way to have early corn every seron, is to obtain the seed each year from a nestern region—the farther north the been tried, m my of which are highly extelled, I do not know of any that is more desirable for table use as g cen com than the oli-fash-k ned sweet corn. If farmers and gardeners w.H take the t-ouble to send to Canada for r outply of seed (and they can do this very eas ly and chear v. by uniting tog-ther and having at f rw deal y express from some reed-man or gard ner in Montral), they may then be reas notify our of having an early lexery. But the name course should be taken ore year, as otherwise each year the crop will la a lattle behind until it becomes as late as any

MAIZE

rom present indication The reason thus far has been t wo weeks a succession of sunding day. and freezing nights. In all probability the cr. p of maple sugar at the North for the preent year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth at he l w estimate of 15 cents per pound, \$3,:50,000, an imp rtant item in the sugar product of the country. The will be but a small amount of the sugar consumed in the whole country, yet it will go far toward supplying the deficiency caused by non-production at amount of sugar accountly used in the Unite ! con a mption of sugar, both of the North and South, was 462,411 tuns, or nearly 29 pounds to every m n, we man, and child. This conpti n was largely decreesed in 1863, and be stil more so during the present year. Detroit Tribune.

K FOR APRIL .- April is pre-eminently throughout most of the Northern gh beginning in March, it is cheful then the bulk of the crops are we ought to put in only those seeds and which of the crops are well and the crops are the ought to put in only those seeds and that are not particularly injured by cold wet we a herafter they are up. Such are grass and cloresced, when, brieg, and other peaker they are the fax, etc. But corn, sorghum, broomcorn, mille s, bears, squashes, etc., 1 sown carly are ap' ei her to rot id the soil, o drag out a purv ex's elce, or die outright Cattle.-Feed work-cat le will and card

them f equent'y. App'y unmenter mixed with 4 parts of lard, tooled the horas and a the back, if there be any evidence Be very regular in feeding and giving

is e peci lly valuable, it often pays best to es run with the cows, sometimes giving ow two culver, and as they are marketed mulch cows ought to have some succeivent food (roots or cabbages) at this season. It materially increases their flow of mik, and the incrosse is maintained when they get to pasture Soiling ought not to be commenced before constant supply of grees food ean te maintain

Resolved, That in the present condition of a country, when the passions of the people the country, when the passions or the people are luflemed and their prejudices are excited, it is unwise and dangerous to attempt to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States; that ample power is contained within its fimits, as it now exercises, to protect and defend our national life; and that the exercise Carvots.-For the farmer who feeds cow and horses, there is no crop more remunerative.

It requires thorough culture and enrich ng as a preventive of disease, and as exc lient feed, it has no equal. Sow Orange or Altringham early, in good, deep, cleaf power not granted by its provisions wonli be to exter the field of revolution and danger-pos to the liberties of the people, tending, to the establishment of a military desposition and the final overthrow of free govern-

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress to removed and routs sorted over

octores tates to the condition of territories is a odious and as revolutionary in its charac-er and tendency as secession itself. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Govern-ment to listen to and consider any proposition or reconstruction that may be offered by ashes, castor pomace, or the rganization for securing fo he insurgents which does not involve the Recolved, That the thanks of the nation

the die and are beroby tendered to the ficers and soldiers and soumen who have so disardy borne our flag in the honr of peril to are good hands, pay then th, and secure their confidence "The laborer is worthy of hi ur country.

The House then proceeded to the consideraton of the resolution beretofore offered by Mr. Schenck, of Onio, re-affirming the princi-ples of the Crittenden resolution, that the war I not waged for the purpose of conquest, but for the restoration of the States unimpaired. ly-the earlier the better more northern latitude. to weigh 40 to 44 pounds in

Onions.-When sown on new still, sow nixed with carrot seed, both crops will madure; the onions first. The second and following crops on the land improve. The cultivation of he onion maggot is not known or is not very

l'otatoes. - For the early market, plant

o on Robinson moved the following resolu-

pread it as fast as made, upon the laud where

lark, of Owego, who said that he spread his

des, to good advantage. If he could he

Mr. E. G. Faile, the President, who was

WASHINGTON, April 10

rmy under Gen. Steele. Pas-

t a rebel regiment was weeks in cutting a

ed from Calboon and Drew counties, Ark.,

ker from Arkansas to Texas in the last three

nade quick time for camp, where he has just

rrived, having left ten dead rebels and seven

ortally wounded on the ground.
The captured arms were destroyed by burn-

eant while selvep. They also killed a Ser-cant and wounded nine others, four badly.

e stramer Darling, and got aboard and re-

Persons from Paducah say the rebels are in cree at Mayfield, threatening to advance

On motion of Mr. Holman, the journal was corrected so as to make it accord with the fact that Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on Saturday,

used the word "subjugation" instead of "sub-

ption," in the remarks for which he was

The Speaker laid before the Honse General

Grant's report of the battle of Chattanooga,

gainst 74. Debate arising, the resolu-

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The little steamer Apex was captured on

the Missouri between Bollvar and Gre

ave one of the most practical and satisfac

lose quarters.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the resolution was tabled—81 against 60.

The House coassacred Mr. Colfax's resolution to expel Mr. Long, of Chio.

Mr. Bliss concurred in the views of Mr. ong, but understood his colleague to express oly his own opinion, and to prefer the recog-

Dykeman, or some other approved early white sort, in warm, dry soil, well enriched—the earlier the better. For main crop, plant early and deep, in mellow soil without any fresh or strong manure. Ashes and plaster are excellent fertilizers for potatoes.

Poultry.—Set all kinds as early as good eggs can be obtained. Old better or lard table are the (Bliss) said that Colfar, in offering the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, was mistaken in his construction of Long's Mr. Wood spoke against the expulsion of Mr. Long.
Mr. Cox, of ()hio, referred to the speech of the Mayor of Baltimore in 1861, in which the Mayor said that Secretary Chase said he was willing to research to Coath. can be obtained. Old butter or lard talls are excellent for nests. The chicks should be fed read soaked in milk at first; cooked la lian willing to recognize the South.

ition of the Computer of only as a choice be-

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, denied that Mr. O mase ever said so.

Mr. Wood replied that Chase himself would not deny that he sent, as Wood here stated, then, heaps of pounded oyster shalts, bones and gravel, and a dusting box containing ashes, are essential to profitable keeping of hens in a compaign document to be read, in which it was represented that leading Republican exresect an opinion in favor of the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Wood, resuming, said he elieved if our Government would act in the reper spirit, by negotiation, peace could be estored without firing another gun. He Roads about the farm.-Work on the cart aths and roads is the first that can be done in spring. Good, well grad d paths, and Wood) was not in favor of reco PRACTICAL DISCUSSION. - At the last meetthe N. Y. State Agricultural Society,

the secretion of the Southern States, but in faver of doing instice to the Southern people by endeavoring to restore them to the Union with all their constitutional rights.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Wood, said, he, Schenck, did not belong to say such school. Ile, Schenck, was for having no conference with rebels in arms, looking to their recognition. He was for so effectively uniting down the rebellion that it o their recognition. He was for so ef-ally putting down the rebellion that it id never raise its hydra-head again. The is required.
This resolution was seconded and advocaded Mr. McGraw, Mr. Geddes, and Geo. by the rober. Some here would crawl on their bellies, and back the rebells, in fact. Mr. Schenck spoke in scornful terms of Wood's conduct saying that the latter was one who would abase himself to the rebels to restore Democrats to place and power. ould spread the maunre upon grass immedittely after the grass is mowed.

Mr. A. B. Conger contended for the plan

Mr. Voorhee, of Indiana, without entering into a question as to the merits of what Mr. Long had said, mentioned the right of a Representative in Congress to express his public sentiments in behalf of his constituents in a f box feeding and to accumulate the manure util spring before hauling. This in cases of atting animals, but not in young or breeding namels. He also advocates hasbanding mater under cover, keeping it wet. If it be corous and proper manner. This was all at Mr. Long had done. Had Mr. Schenck applied to grass land it may as well be hauled out at once and spread, and so may it, when practicable, be applied to corn land, spreading that Mr. Long had done. Had Mr. Schenck lived in other days he would have been among the mob who demanded the crni-fixion of Chilst or those who burned John Rodgers at the stake. The slang uttered by Mr. Schenck was more becoming degraded t bread-east, : n ploughing or harrowing it is.
With slight modification as to particular
cases, the resolution of Mr. Robinson was rlieus than it was in the presence or hearing centlen en. Mr. Schenck briefly replied to Mr. Voorhees,

adepted as the sense of the present meeting, and as that of a majori y of those who discussed the question last fall at Utica. Mr. Colfar asked the House to set apart -morrow at 2 o'clock to vote on the resolucluctant to take the office of President, because he could not make a speech, actually Mr. Orth spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Pendleton raised the question, that the addresses. Mr. Faile spoke strongly of the excepts that have accorded to furmers from the implement shows of the fairs, and he strongly recommends a special show of agricultural implements. He also spoke in very high anguage was unparliamentary, calling the gentleman from Maryland a traitor. [Harris to Otth: You are a liar.] Otth replied, that the vile slabbering of one convicted of treason fell silent at his feet. Oth then replied at earns in favor of tile-draining, and illustrated to advantages by some very strong facts. He binks that millions might be added to the

odnets of this State by a general system of ngth to Voorhees.
Mr. Kermer thought it was right and the Mr. Faile made an appeal in behalt of agriduty of the Government to put down the re-bellion. He was opposed to some measures of the Administration, but it was idla to talk about peace while armed rebels were in the mi ural education that will remain upon record in the transactions as a monument to his name, that will be honerable to him, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the question

was not whether the speech delivered by the gentleman from Ohio was treasonable within law, but whether he was worthy to be a WASHINGTON, April 11. Information has been received at the Nav

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Rowan, commending Squadron, of the capture by the steamer Ooalm tian of the steamer Snmpter, and also of the capture of the steamer Hattie Brooks by the Snmter, np the St. John's river, Florida. She was armed and manned by a detachment of men from the Pawnee, under command of Acting-master J.C. Champion of the Pawnee. The Hattie Brooks is a valuable prize. She is fitted np as a fine passenger boat, has fine saloone, and has been engaged in transporting stores down the St. John's river.

Cairo, April 11. Memphis papers of the 9th contain nothing of impostance from below.

A woman named Mary Simpson was receruly arrested near Fort Pillow for sinuxgling goods through the lines. An order was ound on her person from the rebel Out Hicks for contraband articles, consisting of an munition, cavalry boots, &c. Several important facts have been obtained from her which will probably lead to the arrest of several amount of the several articles. eral prominent traitors in the vicinity of Fort Pillow.

MEMPHIS, April 9. Grierson's cavalry still hang around For-reet, but are too weak to effect much. Yes-terday evening they made a sally upon the bridge over Wolf river, which Forrest had forces are strongly anguented by conscripts and the arrival of troops from other parts of the Confederacy. The rebels are making new fortifications along their lines, also at Gordonsville, and from there across between the just completed, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the bridge, with a loss of eight killed and wounded, and taking two Maxphia, April 7. Recent advices from Arkaness state that the rebeis are burning all the catton at the ap-

pt. Harrington, of the 2d lows, was sengers from Vicksburg say they are burning cotton all along Red river, to keep it from falling into our hands. severely wonnded. It is reported that Forrest has been relnforced by a portion of Lee's cavalry, and in-tends crossing the Tennessee river, his demon-strations toward Memphis being tents. Everything here is prepared to give him a warm reception should be come this way. n intercepted letter from Capt. R. Fletch-l. S. A., to his mother at Pine Bluff, states

HUNTSVILLE, April 11. rille, where they sneceeded in crossing 1,700 nuclets and other munitions of war which arms from Richmond.

It is estimated that 55,000 slaves have been A caisson of Oogswell's lat Illinois Battery exploded this moon on the railroad-crossing in mont of the depot, killing instantly privates Jacob Esglebart, Jao. Olson, Wm. Hamphrey, David Roach, Wm. Mattison, and Horare Allen, and woulding George Barnes and Wm. Ryan. The bodies were blown to atoms. Morday night last, while lying on a bar near island 35, by guerillas, who took from her all the provisions and boat-stores on board, and threatened to burn her; which threat, how-One body was blown through the top of a high tree and horribly mangled. Logs, & 2, were found five hundred feet distant. The horres were killed, and the railroad depot badly shattered. One citizen had his thigh broken, and several were slightly injured.

ver, they did not carry into execution. The aprain escaped in the yawl, and was picked up by the steemer Darling, which arrived the last evening.

Persons coming from the South say the reb-New York, April 11.
Advices received to-day state constant additions are being made to the defences of the cetel capital. Mines are understood to be el ram said to have sunk in Mobile Bay on be 10th of March was seen by them safely actioned on the 16th. LOUISA, KY., April 9. Gen. Neil, and other efficient, have been or-Reuben Patrick, Captain of a company of Bran lette, by Co. G. W. Gallup, communities the district of Esstern Kentneky, with fifered to report to Gen. Smith.

tree men of company 1, 14th Kentucky, and four of his own company, at eleven o clock on the night of April 6th entprised Captain Bradshaw, with 80 men of Hodge's brigade, ily official news from Steele is that he was t Athedelphia on the 2815 ult, and had co start ekirmishing with the enemy on the coute, but progressed with the exposition, which was at no time impeded. Quicksand Creek. He drove them in all directions, they leav-

Washington, April 11. Gen Crittenden is still here looking for a Gen. Brooks has been released from the command of the Department of Monongabela and assigned to duty nuder Gen. Butler. His late department has been merged into that of

ing them. This is the same Patrick who stole Humphrey Marshall's artillery out of his camp at Shelby ville, last spring. he Surquehanna.
General Grant will probably be here to-The reorganization of the army will be Cairo, April 10.
A couting party under Major Robb went rem New Majorid, on Thursday, and camped n the woods, fity miles below, when the guardles suddenly appeared and killed the Licentials suddenly appeared and killed the Licentials.

ompleted in the conrect a week or ten days, the crough to say that it is efficient in the ull serse of the term.

The tax bill will be reported to the House -morrow, and if it can be got in the bill, it t the committee, to-night. The tax on early define their positions.

Mr Harrington character;

I think it safe to say that the tax on whisey will be at least as heavy as one dollar prior to that date. WASHINGTON, April 12.

Mr. Davis did not envy the gentleman who consed to expel the gentleman from the House and atterwards voted he was unworthy to ld a seat here. The gentleman has prothe United States, in violation of the solemn to the to enstain the Constitution. Mr. Fink made a lengthy speech in opposion to the expulsion, and also in opposition to he sentiments expressed by his colleague, Mr

and the reports of sub-commanders, which were referred to the Military Committee. After a few remarks by Mr. Whaley, Mr. Demountsaid when Mr. Long wanted to win a warm place in the heart and affections of Fernando Wood, the only way was to show Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions, and moved the previous question. Upon the motion of the previous question npon them, the motion for previous nestion was decided in the negative by 42 bat be was a traitor. The House, at 11:30, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.
The report of the Committee on the Connect of the War relative to the Florida excition says that on the fifteenth of last ember General Gilmore addressed to Gen. eck a proposition to send a force to operate in that State to recover territory and out off a rich source of supplies. On the 224 General Halleck replied, authorizing him to undertake such operations as he might deem

On January 22d Gen. Halleck wrote: "Mat-On January 224 Gen. Halleck wrote: Mat-res are left entirely to your judgment and iscretion, with means at your command. I expedient, give ont or let cotton, or open e fields, culist colored tropes, anything at-antageous which may be sufficient to justify he expense; but simply as military ope attach vely little importance to such expen-

dinnes."

Gilmore nrged, in reply, that its occupation would afford an outlet of cotton, lumber, and other products, and prevent the rebels from htaining their supplies of beer, and establish and are of the rails of the Fernandina and S. Mary's Railroad, obtain colored rece Florida into the Union.
The only step taken by the President seems be the following:

been abandoned by the rebel troops, and that they have destroyed all the bridges in Executive Mansion, Jan. 13.

Major-General Gilmore: I understand that the court-martialed in consequence of the failure decided that it was inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to the compalgn in Rast Tennessee.

Governor Johnson has gone to Kuoxville to the compalgn in Rast Tennessee.

Governor Johnson has gone to Kuoxville to the compalgn in Rast Tennessee.

The Separe Committee on Foreign Amars decided that it was inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to the compalgn in Rast Tennessee.

The Virginia Convention for amending the

Johnston's army is receiving heavy reinforcements. Parts of Beauregard's army and raw troops have arrived at Dalton. Bishop Polk's army is on the way to Dalton. ent of Florida. Florida is in your Department, and it is not unlikely you may be there a person. I have given Mr. Hay the commission of Mejor and sent him to you with some blank books and other blanks to aid in construction. He will explain the manner

Sr. Louis, April 12. The prisoners who escaped from the for's at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 7th inst, aron the subject. It is desirable for all to corived at Memphis. Reports may that Forrest had his headquarters there, and expressed a determination of holding West Tennessee and driving all the Union men away. About twenty Federals irg done in the most speedy way possible, that when done it be within the range of vere taken prisoners in the late fight at Augusta, Arkanses.

e late proclamation on the subject.
The detail of labor will of course have to
done by others, but f stall be greatly
liged if you will give itsnoh general super-Augusta, Arkanses.

Newark, N. J., April 12.

The election in this State yesterday shows a large Union gain. The board of freeholders in Esser had a Union meeting which has not occurred for seven or eight years. H. S. Miles (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Trenton by 25 majority. The whole Democratic ticket was elected. sion as you can find consistent with your vision as you can and consistent with your strictly military duties. A. LINCOLN.

The expedition numbering six or seven thonsand were placed by Gen. Gilmore's order, under Gen. Seymour, and Rear Admiral Dahlgren farnished three gunboats. The articulars of these operations have been sub CAIRO, April 12. stantially communicated to the press hereto

ome guard companies for the protection of

or, attacked our fortifications, but were vig-

The steamer Western Metropolis, from Hil-ton Head, arrived this P. M. The Palmetto Herald has Florida advices of

The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to

ken place on the 27th of March.

regiment was taken prisoner, and one colore

aid to be moving upon Paducah in str

quarters at the bonse of Mr. Ben. Long. He expressed his determination to hold West

Forrest and his officers were living on the

The steamer Superior reached this city from

fat of the land, and boasted that most of their

river, in waiting for steamers.
On the 4th the little boat Moyd was at-

excitement in regard to Forrest has some-what subsided, though fears are still enter-tained that he may come this way if driven

George H. Stuart, President of the United

George II. Stuart, resident of the Universe States Christian Commission, in company with prominent citizens of Boston and New York, have returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The Commission is very popular with the officers and men, and its work

is ln a very flourishing condition.

Gen. Patrick arrived here this morning from

will be reported on Thursday. A small tax is

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affair

imposed on crude and 25 cents on manufac

the Army of the Potomac.

applies came from the city,

COLUMBUS, Ky., April 12.

Caibo, April 12.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The steamer Pauline from New Orloans 5th, has arrived. Gen. McPherson's staff were among her passengers.

The steamship George Washington, from The Herald's Fortress Monroe despatch re-ports a daring attempt on Saturday to destroy New York, arrrived at New Orleans on the the frigate Minnesota. An apparently float Ath, with \$80,000 in gold.

The U.S. transport Continental, from Portland, arrived the same day.

A large cotton laden schooner grounded near Velasco and was burned near a part of ing spar approached her, but, on getting near, it was ascerlained to be a boat with three men in it. The look-out men warned them, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to can he cargo had been thrown overboard to ighten her off the bar.

The vessel shook as if with an earthquake, Federal cavalry, 4,000 strong, occupied Exd the crew tumbled out of their bootes d baromacks. When the confusion sub-led, orders were given to pursue the daring gle Pass after a slight resistance by the robels. Eagle Pass for a hundred miles above Browns-ville was a great highway of the Confederates chels, but the Admiral's tug was lying lorg side, and had no steam np. the other for running cotton and other articles to Mex-ico. It was the determination of our troops age were on picket, and too far off to he of to perminently occupy the place.

The French were marching on Matamoras.

A fight had taken place in which the
French were victorions. Three French frigby use, as the maranders rapidly disappeare one of the creeks abounding in James river the damage done by the torpedo is very filing, and has been repaired.

The Times has a letter from the steamer Cortinas issued a proclamation ordering all Arkangas, dated New Orleans, the 21, report he troops to concentrate on the Rio Grands ing that the rebel steamer Clifton, formerly a United States genboat of that name, while attempting to run the bleckade off Shine Price, on the night of the 21st ult, with over below Matamoras to resist the occupation of Corpus Christi had been occupied by a large force, and 800 prisoners had been captured. Nearly all the old residents had left the place ,000 bales of cotton, got aground on the bar. She remained there, and was burnt to prevent revious to the occupation.

Eight thousand California cavalry arrived ber felling into our hands. She was totally

A large side-wheel steamer, with 4,000 arms for the rubel government, had run into the port of Velaco, after being driven off Galveston Bay by on fieel. She got aground in Velseco Bay, and the blockading gnaboats attempted to capture her, but were driven off by the rebel shore batteries, whose gnas were of longer range than ours. The blockade-runner subsequently got off and proceeded nto port. Deserters report that she has been ded with 1,100 bales cotton, and is awaitare on watch to catch her.

non was beard.

Forrest, with a large force, is reported to be dvancing on Paducah again lest night from he direction of Mayfield. Reinforcements ave been sent from here.

Washington, April 12. House .- The galleries are densely crowded as on Sainriday and yesterday.

Mr. Stephens from the Committee on Ways
and Means reported a bull to prevent depreciation of currency. Its consideration was post-The Honse resumed the consideration of the

solution to expel Mr. Long of Ohio. New York, April 12. Report says Bishop McClosky has been appointed Archbishop of New York, and Bishop Speulding Archbishop of Baltimore. Special Deepsich to the Lonisville Journal.

KNOXVILLE, April 12. Large number of delegates are in attend-nce. A train is off the track at Athens aving on board a number of delegates. The Convention is not packed. Indications are againsts new State being created. Luter: The train is on the track again and will arrive at ten o'clock this evening. Gov. obuson is on board.

Major-General O. O. Howard is here. [Ereciat Despatch to the Louisvitte Journel.]

Knoxville, April 12.
The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met and organized to-day. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, President, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Col. F. A. Heiskell was appointed in his stead. The entire afternoon KNOXVILLE, April 12. was consumed in discussing the resolution to expel any delegate who aided and abetted the in 1861. The resolution was laid on the table close vote. The Convention adjourned ll to-morrow morning. Governor Andy Johnson is now speaking to a large crowd in the street.

WASHINGTON, April 12. wrongfully bronght here, the only object being to stir up strife and ill feeling at a time article over Wolf river, which Forrest had not esting the bridge over Wolf river, which Forrest had not completed, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the bridge, with a loss of night killed and wounded, and taking two prisoffers.

This morning they had another fight, in which Carl Harrington of the 3d loss. ted no such question. He disagreed with the gralleman from Obio, and also the gen-tleman from Maryland, (Harris). He had not come to the conclusion that secession was a fixed fact, and that the alternative mentioned y the gentleman from Ohio, has not yet been sented to the country. It is possible how ever, that he may be referred to the New York ever, that he may be referred to the New York Times, which easy that Speaker Colfax's reacolntion was without discretion, and the Post says that Long's speech was a legitimate expression. If was was conducted on a proget today the second States might be brought back, but carry it on for rutingation and younever can accompilably your rutposes. You secure the Democrats of sympathizing with the repels and you don't believe it. The the rubels and you don't believe it. The charge is for a wicked party purpose. He said the Republican party was a revolutionary party, both in opinion and practice, and were for overthrowing the constitution.

Mr. Pendleton defended the course of Mr. Long, and said his speech was made under the rules of the House, and at the proper time.

The gebate continued being particulation

The debate continued, being participated in y Messis. Garfield, Washburne, Myers, and was taken. Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, said some men were willing to become tamous by consenting to be infamous. He (Spalding) had carefully read and considered the observious speech of the member from Onio, Mr. Long, and he found no pulliation in or about it. His col-league, Long, commenced his wild heraugue y announcing his intention to express the

by Fernando Wood, yesterday, that he (Span's dirg) made a speech in favor of the dissolu-Mr. Smith, of Kentneky, said he did no lieve anch seatiments as were contained in . Long's speech should be nittered in this referred to the acts of Buchanan

oyd, and others, and declared that as sia y was the cause of war it ought to he re ved so that we might be an independen ter people. If gentlemen have sympathies will be printed for the use of the members | with the Southern tebellion let them hon-

Mr Herrington characterized the resolution as a partizen proceeding, and not prompted key will be at least as heavy as one dollar hey will be at least as heavy as one dollar hey patrietime. In the course of his remarks he said the people of New England had no Mr. Boutwell asked what authority he had

for the assertion.

Mr. Harrington replied that Massachuse'ts agents were in Indiana recrniting negroes to fight their battles for them. Indiana sent white men into the field. Mr. Boutwell spoke at length in opposition to this charge, saying that Massachusetts could draft without producing a riot. Mr. Harrington said the name of Indiana was written on every hattle-field.
[Whilst Mr. Harrington was speaking there

was some hissing in the calleries ]
Mr. Eldridge said they had suffered enough from New England men in the galleries.

After a short debate, during which some one saked how the gentleman knew they we e New England men, the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Rollins, of N. H, directed the doorkeeper to move from the galleries all persons who may repeat the disturbances.
Mr. Brownell offered an amendment to the pecding resolution, declaring Alexander Long

and that the Speaker read this resolution to said Long in the session of the House, Messra. Holman and Eldridge raised points of order that the alleged offence was commitl, and the smen ment of the Committee of be Whole, therefore, could not be considered The Speaker overruled the points. Mr. Winfield spoke on the subject, claiming

to be an unworthy member of the House

that there always nad been war Damocrats and always would be. This war had not boen precipitated on the country by Democrats. Because he was opposed to the appointment of commissioners to Richmond, he was to be old by his colleage (Mr. Wood) that he ceased At 6 o'clock the galleries were crowded, and very few members were present, as no vote will be taken till Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12. The Inquirer has the following despatch, ated Nashville, yesterday:
It is certain at last that East Tennessee has heir hasty evacuation. Seven of Longstreet's Generals have been

Stale Constitution adjourned yesterlay, hav-ing adopted resolutions abolishing s'avery in

CINCINNATI, April 13. A special to the Gezette from Chattanoo dated the 12th, says the Greenville-Knoxv Convention meets to-day. It is not supposed here that the proposition for a separate State organization will prevail.

Gov. Johnson addressed the citizens of Athens yesterday in a speech more radio than ever

[special Despatch to the Louisville Journel.] KROXVILLE, April 13.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention is progressing slowly. The majority report is in eoul and embatance the Crittenden resolutions—favors concillation toward rebels taken the formation. KNOXVILLE, April 13 ing the amnesty oath—opposes the formation of East Tennessee as a new State. The earliest restoration of civil rights is implored. The minerity report favors the abolition of slavery in the State, the enlistment of ac groes, and the renomination of Abrahat Lincoln. The resolutions were not debated CAIRO, April 13

The rebel General Buford sent in a flag of truce at seven o'clock this morning, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, at Golumbus, Ky. The white soidiers would be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection was promised to the colored troops found in arms. Five hours was given for the removal of the women and children. The steamer Crawford arrived here at one o'clock this was Crawford arrived here at one o'clock this ever or whord arrived here at one of clock this even-ing, crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus, two steamers arrived from below, with three thousand veterans, en route for home on furlough; also a battery, which were lended, and would donbtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer Olivo Branch, from New Or leans on the 6th, arrived this aft reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day resterday up to the time she passed there, three o'clock P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. tions were going on, and a flag of truce was

visible. After passing, the fighting was re-newed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there appeared to be efforts made to raise it again. Among the passengers by the Olive Branch were Gen. Shipley, Governor of Louisina, Capt. Miller (late acting Mayor of New Orleans), and Capt. Thompson. A free State convention was to meet on the nense quantities of cotton have been secured , when a temporary chairman would be The 1st Texas cavalry, 1,100 strong, were elected and the machinery for business put in

co-operating with our forces. Cora and cot-ton planting commenced in Londsiaus. There had been several frosts in the country. It is reported that the steamer Luminary was burned in Red river. For passengers were lost in the recent burning of the steamer Russel. Among them was a Catholic priest, supposed to have been stationed at Natchez. The Times says that it is reported that the The steamer Polar Star takes 800 prisoners French have occupied Matsmoras. Nothing is said to indicate that Cortinas made any resistance. It is quite likely that the anaprenent was from New Orleans up Red river, supposed to be for exchange at Shreveport, as we have about that number in robel hands there. The citizens of Alexandria are forming

cement was premature.
sall-pox is prevailing in New Orleans to home guard companies for the protection of the election for delegates to the Free State Convention which took place at Alcxaudria on the first, at which A. Casabot, M. R. Ariail, John A. Newell, and Thomas Wells, were chosen representatives of Parish Rapids.

Col. Clark, Adjutant-General Department of Tennessee, Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, were smong the passengers by the Pauline Carroll. Reports of another fight on Red river reached here soon after our troops left Alexardria. A large rebel force, under Dick Taylor, attacked our fortifications, but were vigslarming extent. Merchandise valued at \$34,000 was recently anded opposite Port Hudson. It was seized by the military anthorities.

Cotton in fair demand at an advance of 22 cn the quotations of last week. The sales on the 5th were 300 bales at prices ranging from @71c. Sugar advancing. Later.—Gen. Buford's demand was for an conditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and

lated that if the fort currendered the negross would be returned to their masters, but, if forced to take the place, no quarters would be shown them. Col. Lawrence, of the 3th crously repulsed by the 33th Massachusetts and the 128th and 126th New York, under Col. Smith, of the 28th New York. Our thoots fought brarely for several hours with considerable loss. The rebelloss was also considerable. No further particulars. New Jersey, commanding the pos', replied fend the fort, and surrender was out of the Paducah advices to neon report matters

more quiet, and the probability of an attack greatly lessened. General Brayman sent large reinforcements to both Columbus and Pathcab, and no fears are entertained by the mili-ary for the safety of either place. Passengers from below report that Porrest recently crossed Goldwater river, near Jackon, going south, with three thousand horses and one thousand nine kundred wagons These are doubtless exaggerated.

The steemer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Retalka, on the 1st, struck a torpedo which exploded, tearing off the steemers entire bow. The steemer sunk in 10 minutes. Two firemen and two deck hauds there drowned. The passengers, 60 in number, were safely landed. The buggage was all lost, including that of two or three regiments. Washington, Apr 113,
Lient.-Gen. Grant returned to Washington
this evening from a brief visit to Annapolis.
Accounts from the Army of the Potomac
say scounts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater part of his rille, resulted in a skirmish with the rebel nd with the greater part of his command. pickets five miles from Jacksonvilc. The encand that many persons credit the statement A Captain of a Georgia regiment has come

Knoxvilla, April 13. The resuscitated Greenville Convention of A Captein of a Georgia regiment has come in and taken the carb.

A regiment of loyal Floridiens was being organized. Reports from Retalka of the 3d state that four of our pickets have been captured, but all was quiet there. Eleven men of a Georgia regiment was fully equipped. 1861 reassembled yesterday at the Conrt-hous About one handred and sixty delegates re About one nundred and sixty delegates reported in person, representing tweaty-two counties. The President, T. A. R. Nelson, on opening the Convention made an exclanatory speech and resigned the chair, and Wm. Heizkell was chosen President. Some exciting Washington, April 12.

The interest in the resolution debate in the Honse intensifies, and, if possible, a vote will be taken to-day. The Republicans will set late to attain the results. It may, however, go over till Monday.

There is great military activity in this vicinity. Weather fine.

ricinity. Weather fine.

FURTHER BY THE VIRGINIA.

New York, April 12.

Londonderry, March 28, 10 A. M.—This morning an attack was made on bastion No., 6, and on the whole line. The Prassians emiscipation speech, and a flag-staff was ware revised. erected on the spot where the rebels destroyed

were repulsed. At last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey the commands of their officers te advance. The engagement lasted even hours. The cannonate still continues. Ono thousand Danes were killed and wounded. the old liberly pole in 1861.

Sr Louis, April 13.

Judge Niles, of Belleville, Illinois, an old Democrat, formerly a Colonel of one of the The Daily News learns that on the ground lilinois regiments, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the 12th district. that the difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian brone Archdnke Maximilian has deferred the acceptance of the Mexican crown. The reception and formal acceptance was to have He defines his position thus: I am in favo of an unremitting, notherging, and vigorous prosecution of the war for the attaining of leace and permanent reunion. For that end, and to establish justice, I go for the sholltion The new Mexican loan is the subject of lilay ry and granting absolute freedom by deily finctuations.
Rumors in the Morning Post continue to aw to every human being in the Uni States, so as to make slavery impossible in the reconstruction of the Umon.

London, Ky, April 13.
Trains passed over the bridge at this place his afternoon. Our connection with Knox-tile is now complete. Last evening an attack was made npon our cickets, some three or four miles east of the own. A corporal of the 4th New Jersey

Beautiful colored Photographs at Coopers new Gallery, Main street, three doors bove Third. w16 d14&s w2m oldier wounded. No further demonstrations have been made. There is considerable ex-Old pictures copied, enlarged, and fine-y painted, at Cooper's Fine Art Gallery, fain street, three doors above Third. erable force nearer than Union City Abon 20 Federals were taken prisoners in m16 d14&s w2m

he late fight at Augusta, Arkansas.
Gen. Dickey, with a large rebel force, had increded in crossing the Arkansas river.
The steamer Lady Pike came down from MARRIED. On the 7th 1161., at the residence of Mrs. Card, of econd attest, by the Rev. Goorge G. Lorimer, R. Weistlam, of Pulacki, N. Y., to Miss Kirria B. Paiss f this city. corsiderable excitement above. Forrest is said to be moving upon Paducah in strong force, followed closely by Grierson on his rear, a force of Federals is on the east, another at the north and Col. Hicks, with an efficient commend, at his front. The inhabitants were expecting an attack hourly.

The steamer Lady Pike left about two o'clock this forenous, but no attack had yet because She met the steamer Baker, loaded with theops, intended as reinforcements for Col. Hicks, sent forward by Gen. Brayman.

Mayness April 11 Cui the lock of this month, by Elder A. Guplon, Wm., Gupton to Mils Lavista C. A. McGure, all of the On the 12th of this month, by Elvier A. Guplon, Mr trunen M. Guptos, to Miss Klizadeth A. Madrino il oficis city. On the 11th instant, in the Calbedral, by Rev. Be Spaiding, Mr. Martin B. Miller to Miss Lizza Fai Bunkach, all of this city.

MEMPHIS, April II.
A gentleman who left Jackson au Tugaday
has just arrived in this city. Forrast was
tnen in that place in person and had his boad-DIED, On the 5th inst., at his residence, eight miles fro outsyllic, in Jefferson county, hi-jor Persa Fus o the 8 d year of his age. In this city, on the morning of the 29th of March temand F Glossmanusa, son of S, and A. Glossbrou r, aged 21 years and 16 days. At his residence, in Ladoca, Ind., on the 3d inst. Geo. W. Charpett, in the 3th year of his age.

I icd, in Bridgeport, Ky., on Sanday morning, the dist., Mrs Berris Connigna, aged 20. Died, at Section Convince Andrew Agent County, Kr. March 14, 1844, Greater S. Thomas, of hyphola fever in the leth year of his age.

On Thesday morning, infant dengater of Alexandra and Annie Millec. The steamer Superior reached this city from Vicksturg at an early shour this morning. She reports that on Wednesday last she was fired into from the Arkansas shore at a point on the river known as Yellow Bend. Upon the steamer reaching Point Bend about 24

A Physiological View of Marriage-Concuerillas suddenly made their appearance and opened fire with shotguns and rides. Several ralls penetrated the cash of the boat, but no injury was enstained save by a soldier, who mining nearly 200 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a stute of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Helf-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treatreceived a wound in the leg.

Tree s'eamer Tycoon, wh'ch left Duva'l'
Bluff on the 6th, reached the city early yesterday morning. She brings the news that bands of rebel cavalry are scouring the country between that city and Alexandria, committing various depredations on citizens, and frequently speering upon the banks of the river in waiting to steamers shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful edviser to the married and those contemplating m lare who entertain doubts of their physical N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before. On the 4th the little boat moyd was attacked by a party of these guerillas about twenty miles below Alexandria. Some fifty shots were fired at her, one of which entered the pilot-house and wounded the pilot. The

\$75 A MONTHI-1 WANT TO HIBE AGENTS OF IN every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, is set in your choop family Sewing Machines. Address [05 dawsm] S. MADISON, Attred. Mains. \$60 A SIONTHII—I want Agents at sea month, expouses paid, to sell my Beerlasis Fencile, Oriented Bursers, and I so the new, unserfut, and curious articles. Be directly self-free, Address John F. Lobb, Bidselord, Ma.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH pany went en Agent la each sont y lo so s for their new \$15 Machine, with gange ver and extre neotles. We will pay allow ver the company of the large commission. F ultars, terms, &c., enclose a syamp and add deulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address.
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a2 dim&w3m General Agent for the U. Stales. W. H. WEBB. NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!!

WEBB, COOKE, & CO., WHOLESALE DOALERS IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

the Army of the Potomac.

The Tribune's special says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Lee has ordered all officers to send their baggage to Richmond before the 9th, as after that date the road is to be used for bringing aprelinforcements.

Nine of Mosby's men were captured on Sunday night near Middleburg.

Gaerillas last night captured five or six and killed a Captain of the Pennsylvania Resorve between Union Mills and Manaseas.

The committee's estimate bill will produce about three hundred millions of revenue. It will be reported on Thursday. A small tax is 426 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, Louisville, Ky. WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY large and well selected stock of Staple and Pancy decided that it was inexpedient to take any setting to the transperse and well assorted, and elliptic to the Transperse and section on the House resolution in regard to Mexico at present.

The Virginia Convention for amending the

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye roduces a color net to be distinguished from nature warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedi the ill effects of had dyez, and invigorates the Hair fo life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns o mlendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and autiful. Sold by all Druggists, du

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Bends with good security will be required for the purchase modey, bearing interest from date, end having the torce and edect of a judgment.

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We have on Jefferson series, opposis Courthouse, Louise wills. In test than that an nort my hearing was perfectly reviewed, and has remained so over since. I pade the tester he price, and smarrieredly wall estimate the tester he price, and smarrieredly wall estimate the tester and a new oven, second that you have been supported to the tester of the tester o

W.B. BELKNAP & CO., IRON MERCHANTS CORNER MAIN AND THIED STREETS,

1.000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL, 3.000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES 1,000 K'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES, 7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS. MANILLA CORDAGE.

HIS TERMS ARE CASH.

My eyes have been weak and watery for many years, and I was brombles with thouting spite brone them. Br. Jenes, who is now at the Neil Houses, give me medicine for them neventeen days agan, which has entirely cared them. No one can tell how grateful freed to the Dec. Mare MARY KEOUSER.

Lancaster, Onto, December 5, 1853.
I have been bord of bearting, with singling and other no pleasant neines in my enra, for five years. I heard of Dr. Jineel ancesses, and consulted him. at Columber, on December 16, 1853. He teld me that he coming the many land in heart in the would give me any pain. He mid he would give me any pain. He mid he would give me any pain. He mid he would give me not pain. He mid he would not can it he less than half an hour he had my bearing perfect, and it is available for many terminate or two at it. I have been considered that were minute or two at it. I have not dealer as a skirled heart of more and more or two at it. I have not demonstrated the as a skirled heart of the minute of the many of the former and the at Markon, Chilo.

Canadant Eraster. Sense a Read of the considerant of the considerance and the at Markon, Chilo. BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER. GORENSHY BRANCH, STAVE BANG OF ORES, WASHINGTON, 1981, 1982. T. S.S. I have been troubled all my life with one crooked eye, and my vision was seek, and my life with one crooked eye, and my vision was seek, and a statistic performed by Dr. Jones, now practising at the American, twinnbus, Ohio. I resolved to have bina trieighten my eye. I whiled him on the bits of Nominative Statistics in the statistic of the sta

FAIRBANES'S SCALES, LILLIE'S F. AND B PROOF SAPES We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsbucg Cost in hegsboads, and can farn shit in larger quan-tities, when ordered, at the market price.

> One year ago I was blind in my left case with Gabrat, and, seconing blind in my right case, I was too have been been been and the seconing blind in my right case, I was too and making inquisi-s, I was recommanded to Dr. J. A. Jones as being the most skillful Eye Doctor in New York city. After finding his office, I wasted four hours for my lurn, what I was shown to his consultant parton. As soon as he saw me he wasted, "Four lost cyc is blind with Cataract; your right cone is becoming to be and I can reace the distance of the cyc and rectors your self-cyc and tectors of the self-cyc and car. I do most heartly recommand the affiliated to Dr. Junes.
>
> \*\*EST. IENSIN Y. M. A. M. A. TERS, Logan, Hocking Co., O. My son's eyes were crouked for ten years. Having doctored Set them for a year of morn in rain, it has him to it. Jones, who mails his eyes straight and ma-ural immediately. Man. Mea. Lis TRE, No. 115 Mound street, Columbing Obio.

**SEWING MACHINES** Illinois, Michigan.

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cores ell curable diseases of the Eye end Rer, performs all difficult and delicate operations in

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GEORGE RAYMOND,

Pirrisaune, March 9, 1963.

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This Medicine increases the newer of Digestion and section to a Ben's BANTS into bentity action, by maich the FATERY OR TALUTHER & depositions and all UNACTURES LINEARY BANTOR REVISION WORKEN, OR CHIMMATURE AND REVISION OF MEMORIAL WORKEN, as is good to MAN, WORKEN, OR CHIMMATURE, and is good to MAN, WORKEN, OR CHIMMATURE, and is good to MAN, WORKEN, OR CHIMMATURE, and is good to the MAN. WORKEN, OR CHIMMATURE, and is good to the MAN.

FOR WHAKNESSES Arising from Excesses, Habite of Disabpation, Barly Indiscretion, or Abase.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which the IMPOTENCY, MATUITY, BEILEPTIC PURS. one of which the patient may expire. Who can that they are not frequently followed by those

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Deliverable to any address, 'securely packed from observation.
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Presonally appeared before me, an Alderman of the olympia of Philadelphia, E. T. Hunnson, who, being duy swern, doth say his preparations cathain no nar-could, no mercury, or other lajurious drams, but are purely regulable. Sworn and subscribed before me, this Md day of Mo-rember, 1864. W. F. MIBBARD, Alderman, Minth street, above Race, Phila.

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(From the New York Times, June 4, 1988.]

Johannes A. Josse, M. D. No. 137 Fourth Avonus, is a graduate of a homocopath's and sit puthic madical college, and of an eye and ear college, He is tao only accessed consist and sor practices;

[From Hon. Geo. Raymond, U. S. Consullata.]

RALER, BEITER HOSTONAS, March. 1862.

DB. JOHANNES A. JONES—DEAR STR.: While residing to Holliday-borg. Fa., you operated on my left ear, which hat been entirely dear five years. I have restold the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in the course of the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in warnessed challenger than the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in warnessed challenger than the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in the county of the property of the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in the county of the property of the county of the effects of your skill now over a year, and my say in the county of the property of the county of the property of the prop ARE FOR MELMBOLD'S-TAKE SO OTHER. Out out the advertisement, and was freit, ASB A701D (EPOSITION ASD MEROSER. We femented by Jones is Now PRACTISING AT THE L. UISVILLE HOURL, Louisville, Mr., where to can be consulted until April 25, 1864, ar Selected Drag and Chemical Service Service

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forward and prove their claims befire the undersamed, presiding Judge of the Kusseni Court, course
of file legal voicers thereof with the Clerk of said
Court, will receive and hear proof of such claims
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at my office in Jamestown, S. 7.

12 TANTON P COLLINS,

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WHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WARRHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for promp sales. A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

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Equity and Criminal Cent made in these cases at
the April Jerm, 1883, I will, as the Coorthouse in
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From the Piles's Weekly Chronicle. March 14, 'El.]

Dr. Jowes at the Monoganeta House.—We have frequently called attention to the algorithments frequently called attention to the algorithments. Jones's treatment of eye and ear diseases. He office is crowled every day, and so have yet to hear of a single case of his in which the patients has natirelessed of his increases with which he operates for dominated of the spaces with which he operates for dominated the eye. The following certains the control of the control of the eye. The following certains the control of the eye. The following certains the control of the eye of the product of the eye. We give is in till, because Captain Krana is widely known here, and any statement cowing from him will be read with interest. Here is what he says: Having been troubled with deads. for some time past, more particularly effect taking fold, and histority brooming much worse, I made op my mind, in company, with a frient, to vieit by Jored, a the Mininganela Roman was a first large seated. I stated my case, giving full particulars. The Dector's reply was, "I can restore your title and the particulars. The Dector's reply was, "I can restore your title and particulars. The Dector's reply was, "I can restore your title be painful?" "No, wir; any operation in the attent would be painful would be ingurious." "How man h will it east, Dectoc'! The sum was manuel that would be painful would be ingurious." "How man h will it east, Dectoc! The sum was manuel that would be painful would be garried through like some master workman. Instead of personing a meastin than an operation jave more of a powing a meastin than an operation in waich so mash was at attack for me.

In less than buff an hour my hearing was perfectly become the price, and am perfectly wall as the price and an expection in a paint of the price and an expection in the perfection in the price and an expection in the price and an e Sula agents for LADIES' PATENT METALLIO BARRET & BONNYCASTLE,

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duced, as well as pain and indiammating for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDERS.

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ENSANITY AND CONSUMPTION ( if any are eware of the cause of their enforting, some willy confust. The records of the tenane Anylandi the melanchely denties by Comsumption, ample witness to the truin of the assertion.

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Whether existing in MALB OR FRMALS, from whatever came originaling, and no matter OF HOW LONG STANDING

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An excellent Letten for Diseases of a Syphilitie Sature, and so an injection in Disease of the Urinary Organe, arreing from habits of disripation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchuland Sarasportia.

(CX, Philadelphia, September 19, 1978, 1978, 1979, 197

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le opecates for cataract, without pain, hy a new estraightens cross eyes in one minute, in eld o nng. He inserts artificial eyes, to move and appear natu-Jones cures sore syes with mild medicines h give no pain. treats amourosis, or nervous hilminess, with a He treats amountain, or nervous him inese, with a maccess hereafore unknown.

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Requires the aid of medicine to strongthen end to vigorate the system, which HBLMB LD'S BI TBAUT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will con-OLD OB TOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR COM-

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